



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

THIRD SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

4th to 6th and 8th to 12th December 1952.

Volume VI (Nos. 1 to 8).

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 4th December 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at two of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Qualifications of Fieldmen in the Agricultural department.

* 258 Q.—SRI O. KORAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) the duties of fieldmen in the Agricultural department;
- (b) whether it is a fact that fieldmen with S.S.L.C. qualification and having 20 and 25 years of service are still working as fieldmen, II Grade;
- (c) the educational qualifications prescribed for fieldmen, II Grade and I Grade, respectively, and their scales of pay;
- (d) how many fieldmen have reached their maximum under each grade; and
- (e) whether there was any move to post fieldmen as lower division clerks and, if so, how many fieldmen have been posted as clerks?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) The duties of a Fieldman are—

- (i) to acquaint himself intimately with the cultivators in his jurisdiction and carry out the instructions given by the Agricultural Demonstrator in the matter of demonstration and propaganda, the running of trial and demonstration plots and record of observations, (ii) to guide and check the work of Demonstration Maistries working under him and (iii) to maintain a diary of work and certain records.”

The Fieldman should be on tour for 20 days in a month. During his tours, he should take up the periodical reports submitted by the Maistries and check the items of work done by them. The instructions, if any, given by him, should be written in the book specially maintained by the Maistry.

- “(b) Yes, some Fieldmen with S.S.L.C. qualifications who have put in about 20 years of service are working as Fieldmen, II Grade.

- “(c) The educational qualification prescribed for the post of Fieldman, Grade II, is the minimum general educational qualifications specified in the Schedule to the General Rules

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for State and Subordinate Services. It is a completed S.S.L.C. certificate issued under the authority of the Government of Madras, with certain minimum number of marks prescribed for each subject. Preference is given to candidates who have taken 'Agriculture' in the bifurcated course for the S.S.L.C. Examination. If a sufficient number of candidates with the above qualification are not available, persons who have studied in the IV Form may be appointed as Fieldman, Grade II. The educational qualifications prescribed for the post of Fieldman, Grade I, are the same as those prescribed for Fieldman, Grade II, the Grade II men being promoted to Grade I.

The scale of pay for the posts of Fieldmen are—

Fieldmen, I Grade—Rs. 60—2—70—1—80 per mensem.

Fieldmen, II Grade—Rs. 45—2—55—1—60 per mensem.

“(d) None of the Fieldmen in Grade I have reached the maximum of the scale, but there are 22 Fieldmen in the II Grade who have reached the maximum.

“(e) The rules relating to the Madras Ministerial Service, provide for appointment to posts of Lower Division Clerks by transfer from other services like the Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service. Under these rules, a Fieldman can be appointed as Lower Division clerk, if he has got the prescribed qualifications. But Fieldmen are not generally transferred as clerks, for the reason that the benefit of the field work gained by the Fieldmen will be lost, if they are transferred to the Ministerial Service as clerks.

So far 23 Fieldmen have been transferred by the Director of Agriculture to the Madras Ministerial Service as clerks.”

SRI O. KORAN:—“May I know, Sir, what is the period of service that is considered necessary or sufficient for the promotion of a second grade Fieldman to the first grade?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“Sir, if there are Fieldmen with S.S.L.C. qualification and 20 years service as Fieldman in Grade II, is there any prospects for such men to be promoted to Grade I, because after all a person has got to put in 30 years service before he retires?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“As and when vacancies are available they will be transferred to Grade I.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—“How many villages are placed in charge of a Fieldman, Sir?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“Usually, I think, it comes to 20 villages, Sir.”

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SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“వ్యవసాయ డిపార్టుమెంటు రైతులకు చాలా ఉపయోగపడవలసియున్నది కనుక, ఫీల్డిమన్లు, వ్యవసాయ డిమాన్స్ట్రేటర్లు చేసే సలహాలను వ్యవసాయదార్లకు తెలియచేయునట్లు ఉత్తర్వులు జారీ చేసి, రైతులకు వ్యవసాయశాఖవారి సహకారం లభించునట్లుచేస్తారా ?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Yes, Sir. That is the work they are intended to do.”

Enquiry into the shooting incidents at Patikkunnu, Chirakkal taluk.

* 259 Q.—**SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government took steps to conduct an enquiry into the shooting incidents alleged to have happened on May 4th, 1950 at Patikkunnu in Chirakkal taluk as per the assurance given by him on the floor of the House during the last Session?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Government have looked into the matter and there are no adequate grounds for rejecting the police version. No useful purpose will be served now by instituting any formal enquiry into events that happened more than two and a half years ago about which no evidence that can now be had could possibly be relied upon for action.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“మంత్రిగారు వెనుకటి శర్యాయం ఇచ్చిన సమాధానాన్నే తిరిగి చదివినారు. వారు ఈ విషయం గురించి ఎట్టి దర్యాప్తు చేసినట్లు కనుపించుటలేదు. ఈ కేసు సందర్భంలో bail ఇప్పించినవారు కాంగ్రెస్ వాది అనే విషయం మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసునా ?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, it does not matter whether it is Congressmen that gave bail or anybody else. I have given all information that I could possibly give on the last occasion and I have answered the question now put.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“The Hon. Chief Minister said that, in view of the fact that more than two and a half years had elapsed, it was not necessary to enquire into the incident and that no useful evidence would be forthcoming to act upon. Does this rule apply to those cases where prosecution lies against some of the people?” 2-10
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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The rule will apply wherever the position stands alike. If, for instance, a murder took place two and a half years ago and evidence is forthcoming only now, this rule will apply. But if evidence had been recorded previously and we are considering the case now, it will not apply.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“In view of the fact that the hon. Member, Mr. T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, who has put the primary question has offered himself as a witness, why do the Government fight shy of making an enquiry?”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Where has he offered himself as a witness?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"He says he has written to the Government. He himself will explain the correct position."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"During the last session the Hon. the Chief Minister was pleased to say on the floor of this House that an enquiry would be conducted if a written representation was submitted to the Government. Accordingly I have submitted a written representation. In that representation I have definitely stated that, if an opportunity is given to the parents and the public, evidence will be forthcoming. Here I submit that I am prepared to give evidence."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Was the hon. Member an eye-witness?"

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"I was not an eye-witness. I was away at the time. But I can help the Government."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition obviously misunderstood the position. The hon. Member who put the question has explained that he will help the Government in holding an enquiry. It will not help the position by any means. As I have already said, we can believe or we cannot believe, but we cannot act on such evidence."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"ఈ కాలివులు జరిగి చెండున్నర సంవత్సరాలైన దని, చనిపోయినవారు తిరిగిరాదని నాకు తెలుసు. అయినప్పటికీ ఇట్టి చర్యలు ఇకముందు జరుగరాదని నా ఉద్దేశము. అందుకుగాను ఈ case ను పునర్విచారణ చేసి నిజంగా నేరం చేసినదెవరో నిరూపించవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వంవారిమీద ఉన్నది. ఈ బాధ్యతను ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించి సరిహద్దు సమాధానం ఇవ్వవలసిన అని అడుగుతున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Nagi Reddi has discovered himself making a speech instead of putting a question. He will pardon me if I say that he has long been in the habit of expounding opinions instead of putting questions. He has not added one single matter to the discussion between the primary questioner and me. I have already explained the position and Mr. Nagi Reddi is entitled to make his own assumptions and insinuations. He said that because somebody was a Congressman . . . (Interruption by Sri T. Nagi Reddi.) I am quite clear in my mind that evidence now given will not be worth the paper on which it is written."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"There are two distinct questions which, in my opinion, are being confounded. I wish to know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister would tell us whether

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he would hold an enquiry in pursuance of the promise or undertaking that he gave on a former occasion. It is for the enquiring officer to find out whether there is any material worth while. Only on the basis of his report the Government can find out whether there is sufficient evidence or not. I want to know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister will hold the enquiry and find out whether there is sufficient material or not. Mere lapse of two or two and a half years does not make the evidence stale or worthless."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am sorry to say that the hon. Member is arguing just like Mr. Nagi Reddi. The representation made by Mr. Narayanan Nambiar was given to me. I received it, thereupon made enquiries, looked into the matter and came to this conclusion."

Declaration of Visakhapatnam district as a famine area.

* 260 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are considering the question of declaring Visakhapatnam district as a famine area?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The answer is in the negative."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"ఒక ప్రాంతాన్ని కరువు ప్రాంతగా ప్రకటించ వలెనంటే అక్కడ ఆకలిచావులు మొదలైనవి ప్రారంభమైనప్పుడే ప్రకటిస్తారా లేక పంటలు పండేనపుడుకూడా అట్లు చేయుటకు ఆవశ్యకమున్నదా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"When conditions are bad, relief will be given."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—"In view of the fact that the Collector reported to the Government about the condition of the Visakhapatnam district, that there was total failure of paddy and millet crops and that the irrigation sources were badly in need of repair, will the Government be pleased to take up at least two items: remitting the land-cess wholesale and the repair of minor irrigation works and communications which are badly in need of repair?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The conditions in Yellamanchili and Narasapatnam taluks are said to be bad. Both the Collector and the Famine Commissioner are closely watching the situation and the needful will be done when a report again comes."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know the extent of failure in each taluk reported by the Collector?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"According to the report for the week ending 19th November—

'Transplantation in the district has been completed and the condition of the standing crops is poor to fair. Water-supply is said to be adequate except in Yellamanchili and Narasapatnam taluks. Fodder, seeds and labour are available.'

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The Collector has, however, said that the prospects are not encouraging. The Collector and the Famine Commissioner are closely watching the situation and the needful will be done."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"ఇప్పుడు మంత్రిగారు చదివిన రిపోర్టుబట్టి విశాఖజిల్లాలో పంటలు ఎంతమాత్రం తృప్తికరంగాలేనట్లు విశదమౌతున్నది కనుక మంత్రిగారు ఆ ప్రాంతాన్ని కరువుప్రాంతంగా ఆంగీకరిస్తారా, ఆంగీకరించి ఫట్లయితే దానిని ఆ విధంగా declare చేసి కరువు పనులు ఎందువల్ల ప్రారంభించేయడంలేదు ? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I am awaiting the latest report."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Does a distressed area cease to be a famine area if the Hon. Minister fancies the other way? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister does not fancy."

Keelanilai-Puduputty dispensary, Pudukkottai Division.

2-20 P.m. * 261 Q.—**SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Keelanilai-Puduputty dispensary in Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli district, is functioning at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been no medical officer for some months in the dispensary; and

(c) if so, for how many months and why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) to (c) Due to acute shortage of personnel in the cadre of Assistant Surgeons, the post of Assistant Surgeon at Government Dispensary, Keelanilai, has been vacant from 1st July 1952. An Assistant Surgeon of the Town General Hospital, Pudukkottai, has been temporarily deputed to work in the dispensary on the afternoons of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays since 20th September 1952. A Medical Officer will be posted to the dispensary as soon as possible."

Allegations against a purchasing inspector of Kottayam taluk.

* 262 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the purchasing inspector in charge of Anjerakkandi amsam and suburbs in Kottayam taluk, Malabar district, has taken away the ration cards of many peasants, landless peasants and poor people, and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The answer is in the negative."

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Construction of a causeway across the Thambaraparni.

* 263 Q.—SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the present stage of the proposal to connect Melapalayam and Tirunelveli town across the river Thambaraparni by a causeway (thambothi); and

(b) when the work will be commenced?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) There is no proposal at present to construct a causeway across the river Thambaraparni to connect Tirunelveli and Melapalayam.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM:—“May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will consider the construction of the causeway to avoid inconvenience to the important municipalities, namely, Melapalayam and Tirunelveli, and whether any representations have been received by them for the construction of the causeway?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“The District Board has made some representations. The District Board has been asked to renew its application next year.”

SRI S. SOMAYAJULU:—“Sir, since the municipalities of Palamcottah, Melapalayam, and Tirunelveli town and also the Tirunelveli District Board have passed resolutions regarding the urgent necessity for the construction of the causeway, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to make arrangements to take up this causeway for construction immediately?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“Many rivers have to be bridged, and all bridges and causeways will be taken up in a certain order.”

Relief measures in the upland areas of Krishna district.

* 264 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the ameliorative measures, if any, taken by the Government for the relief of scarcity and distress prevailing in the upland areas of Krishna district owing to the failure of the south-west monsoon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The rains in October 1952 have helped to a great extent the upland taluks of Krishna district. These rains have been beneficial to the standing crops of cholam and groundnut and has helped the preparation of lands for transplantation of chillies and Virginia tobacco. To provide work to the unemployed labourers the President, District Board, has been requested to take up the formation of two roads in Nandigama taluk, two roads in Tiruvur taluk and one in Nuzvid taluk for which estimates have been sanctioned already. The conditions are being closely watched and any further measures of relief will be undertaken if found necessary.”

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SRI V. RAMARAO :—“ఈశాస్య ఋతుపవనాలు రానందున నవంబరు నుండి వర్షాలు లేక ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని చెరువులు నిండక వరిసాగు జరుగలేదని జాన్స్ ట్రెయ్ చాలాచోట్ల చెడిపోయినా యని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విమెనా రిపోర్టులు అందినవా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I have not yet received any report.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—“ కరువు పనులుగా కొన్ని రోడ్లు వేయ వలసినదని జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంటును ప్రభుత్వం కోరినా? అయినట్లయితే ఆ request ను జిల్లా బోర్డు అధ్యక్షులు ఎంతవరకు పాలించారో తెలియజేస్తారా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ If it is found necessary, instructions will be given that the works be taken up.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Sir, how much money is being spent on relief in this area? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Notice.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ జిల్లా బోర్డు అధ్యక్షుని request చేశామని చెప్పారు. అయితే జిల్లా బోర్డువారు ఎన్ని పనులు చేశారో తెలియజేస్తారా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Even that information is not available with me now.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ఈ ప్రాంతం లోని ప్రజలకు ఆహారధాన్యాలు సరఫరాన ధరలకు లభ్యమగుటకుగాను ఎన్ని fair price shops తెరుచబడ్డాయి? ఈనాడు ఆహారధాన్యాల ధరలు ఏ స్థాయిలో ఉన్నాయి? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is a question relating to fair price shops, and it should be put to the Hon. the Minister for Food.”

Alleged corruption in the Public Works Department.

* 265 Q.—**SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government are trying to catch hold of bribe takers in the Public Works Department and, if so, how many cases have been caught so far and what is the nature of the offence in each?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ From January 1951 to September 1952 five officers of the Public Works Department have been punished after due enquiry into allegations of corruption made against them. In two cases, the offence related to acceptance of illegal gratification from contractors, in two cases the offence related to acceptance of illegal gratification for providing water facilities for irrigation of fields and in one case the offence related to the preparation of false muster rolls. Investigation or enquiry in eight other cases is in progress.”

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SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ ఇదిగో ఇంకా అనేక మంది దొంగలను చంపి
అధికారుల వరకు రైతుల వద్దనుంచి దబ్బు గుంజుతున్నారని, గ్రామ సామూహిక
ఆదాయం నుంచి ఏ వందో, రెండువందల వారికి ఏటా ముట్టజేస్తున్నారని వస్తుం
దనే విషయం గ్రామప్రాంతాల నుంచి వచ్చిన ముద్రాగారికి తెలుసునా? తెలిసినట్లు
యితే ఈ corruption ను రూపుమాపటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రధానమైన చర్యలు ఏవైనా
తీసుకున్నదా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ There is no point in
making a general allegation. If the hon. Member brings
to my notice any specific instances of corruption, I will
certainly take action.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ ఇప్పుడు corruption cases లు ఎన్ని ఎన్ని
దాఖలు ఉన్నవో తెలుసా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I said there were
eight cases under investigation.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY :—“ ఇప్పుడు విచారణలో ఉన్న కేసులలో
ఎన్ని గెజెటెడ్ అఫీసర్లు, ఎన్ని నాన్-గెజెటెడ్ ఉద్యోగులకు సంబంధించినవో
తెలియజేస్తారా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I am afraid the infor-
mation is not available with me. If the hon. Member puts
a separate question, I will be able to answer.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know, Sir, who these
five unfortunate gentlemen are, and may I also know the percent-
age of officers under enquiry in the Public Works Department as
compared with other departments? Do the figures compare
favourably or unfavourably? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I did not know that
the Leader of the Opposition had got some sympathy for
these people. Probably he likes corruption to exist and
continue. I may tell him that I have not compared the
figures of the Public Works Department with those of any
other department, and, therefore, I cannot give the informa-
tion.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, I have no doubt that the
Hon. Minister has misunderstood my question, as I expected. I
only wanted to know who these five helpless gentlemen were, when
so much corruption was going on all round.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I do not know why
the Leader of the Opposition says that so much corruption
is going on. If specific instances are brought to the notice
of the Government, action will be taken.”

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Independence Day Celebrations.

* 266 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the students in Government institutions are required to take part compulsorily in August 15th Independence Day Celebrations; and

(b) whether any punishment has been prescribed by the Government or the educational authorities for failure on the part of any students to take part in such celebration?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative. The Government deeply regret that such a tendentious question has been put. There is among students enough spontaneous appreciation of the political independence achieved for our country to make any such compulsion at all necessary.”

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“అర్యా, కృష్ణ జిల్లా, కంచికవర్ణ మైసూరు హడ్వాప్టర్, స్వతంత్ర దివోత్సవాలలో పాల్గొనలేదనే కారణంతో 40 మంది విద్యార్థులను కొట్టివారా? దీని విషయమై విచారణ జరుపుతారా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I shall look into the matter.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“Sir, from the answer of the Hon. Minister do I gather that wantonly not taking part in the Independence Day celebrations is not construed as disloyalty to the nation?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I have only stated that the Government will look into the matter because a specific instance is sought to be brought to the notice of the Government.”

Toddy tappers and workers thrown out of employment in Malabar.

* 267 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state how many toddy tappers and workers were thrown out of employment in Malabar on account of Prohibition; how many of them were given work by the Government; and whether the Government got any memorandum in this connexion from the Chirakkal Taluk Toddy Tappers' Union?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“The number of toddy tappers thrown out of employment in Malabar on account of Prohibition is 28,489. The number of ex-tappers provided with employment so far is 22,275—A memorandum from the Chirakkal Toddy Tappers' Union on this subject was received by the Government.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to

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grant permission to the ex-toddy tappers of Malabar to tap sweet toddy without any restrictions? Or, will the Government be pleased to give unemployment relief to the ex-toddy tappers who are having no work nowadays and are suffering much on account of Prohibition?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"As regards the first part of the supplementary question, the matter is not under the consideration of the Government. As regards the second part, the question of giving relief to the unemployed ex-tappers is being considered by the Government and, as has been stated in the answer to the primary question, a large number of them have been employed, and the Government will still try their level best to give employment to those who are unemployed."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"The Hon. Minister was telling us that no permission was given to the ex-toddy tappers to tap sweet toddy. In such an event, are the Government aware of the possibility that they will be only driving them to engage themselves in illicit distillation, because they are not doling out any reliefs or giving them any employment?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"I am afraid it is only an assumption on the part of the hon. Gentleman."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sweet toddy అరోగ్యానికి చాలా మంచిదని ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి దాక్షిణ్యము అభిప్రాయము గదా? అట్లాంటప్పుడు sweet toddy manufacture చేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఎందుకు అనుకంపరుస్తుంది."

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"I think the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will come to my help."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The question is this. Government experts are of the opinion that *nira* is beneficial to health. If that is so, how is it that the Government do not extend this concession to all the districts?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"The Government are aware of the food value of *nira*, but they want to extend this concession gradually and with caution."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—"Will the Government give waste lands to the toddy tappers and grant educational concessions to their children?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"With reference to the answer given by the Hon. Minister to a supplementary question, may I know what the standards for the gradualness and caution (referred to by the Hon. Minister) are and when the demands of the ex-tappers throughout the State will be satisfied?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The discussion is carried on as if we introduced Prohibition only last week."

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Prohibition was introduced long, long ago and things have settled down, and the present Opposition is unsettling everything."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Is the Hon. the Chief Minister aware that yesterday and to-day certain people waited in deputation on him about this question? It is not an old matter, it is a pending matter, it is a very serious matter."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is an old matter, but the deputation came through the Opposition Members yesterday." (Laughter.)

Payment of salary to the menial staff of Ranees Girls' High School, Pudukkottai.

* 268 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state when the salary of each month is paid to the menial staff of the Ranees Girls' High School, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli Division, and whether there is inordinate delay in such payment?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The wages are normally disbursed before the 15th of each month. There was some delay in the payment of wages to the menial staff in August 1952. The delay was for about a fortnight and was due to the delay in the receipt of the bill with the counter-signature of Inspectress."

Honorary bench courts.

* 269 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government to abolish the honorary bench courts in the State?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"No such proposal is now under consideration of Government."

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—"అర్యా, అనేక చోట్ల బెంచి మేజిస్ట్రేట్లుగా ఉన్నవారిలో రాజకీయ పార్టీలకు సంబంధించినవారు కూడా ఉన్నారు. అందులో ముఖ్యంగా కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీవారు, పెద్దపెద్ద bosses అనిపించుకునేవారు కూడా బెంచి మేజిస్ట్రేట్లుగా భుజిస్తున్న చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుచున్నది. అందువల్ల యీ రాజకీయ పార్టీలలోని వారు బెంచి మేజిస్ట్రేట్లుగా ఉండవచ్చునా? అటువంటివారు ఉండడముచేత కేసులలో అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నందున యీ honorary bench courts తక్షణం తీస్తారా?"

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోని Bar Association నుంచి యీ Honorary Bench Courts ను abolish చేయమని resolution వుండు. ఇంకను యీ కేసుల విషయములలో యీ Magistrates outside influences లకు లోబడకుంట్ల వారి యిచ్చే తీర్పులలో న్యాయమైన తీర్పులు ప్రజలు గౌరవించ దగిన తీర్పులు యివ్వలేకుండా పోతున్నారు. ఇట్లా చేయడమువల్ల ఒక స్వల్పమైన కేసు ముమారు పదకొండు మాసాల వరకు జరిపారు. స్వల్ప కేసులలో కూడా

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influence చేయడం జరుగుచున్నందున, ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలకు అన్యాయపు తీర్పులు యిచ్చే టటువంటి యీ courts ను తక్షణ తీసివేసి అయినను, లేక influences కు లోబడకుండా చేసి రక్షణ యిస్తారా అని అడుగుచున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“ A separate question may be given notice of.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—“ In view of the fact that provision has been made in the Village Panchayats Act of 1950, giving the panchayats powers to try criminal cases arising within their jurisdiction, do the Government find it necessary to retain these Bench Courts? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“ The Government will consider the question after the Panchayat Courts begin to function all over the State. Till then, the present system has to continue.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI:—“ May I know whether Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates are presiding over Bench Courts in Madras City and, if so, the powers that are vested in them? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“ A separate question may be given notice of.”

Construction of a dam near Sulankurichi, South Arcot district.

* 270 Q.—SRI V. T. ELAYA PILLAY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the stage at which the work relating to the proposed construction of a dam near Sulankurichi, South Arcot district, is?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“ The Scheme has not been taken up as it is uneconomic and not feasible. The Chief Engineer has however been instructed to examine whether the scheme could be modified so that it could be executed at less cost with the prospect of a reasonable yield of food grains.”

Government Harijan Hostel at Masulipatnam.

* 271 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether students are admitted into the Government Harijan Hostel at Masulipatnam on a districtwar basis or on merit;

(b) whether the honorary correspondent of the hostel who is also the headmaster of the Government High School is paid any special honorarium;

(c) if so, at what rate; and

(d) whether the Government propose to convert the Government Depressed Classes Hostel into purely a College hostel admitting students from all Telugu districts?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Boarders are selected on merit from each of the Andhra districts, weightage being given to the Backward districts.

“(b) & (c) No honorarium is paid at present.

“(d) There is no such proposal.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:—“Is it a fact that the boarders of the hostel went on strike opposing the continuance of the Honorary Correspondent of the Hostel as also the Headmaster of the High School to which they are attached and, if so, may I know whether the Government propose to appoint a private person as the Honorary Correspondent of the Hostel?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I am not aware of any strike having taken place for the reason that the hon. Member has stated. So, the latter part of the supplementary question does not arise.”

SRI B. APPALASWAMI:—“హరిజన హాస్టల్ మేనేజర్లు యీ హాస్టల్ల సరిగా నడపడంలేదని అనేక చోట్లనుంచి complaints వస్తున్నప్పటికీ, ఇప్పటికైనా ప్రభుత్వానికి వీటిని సక్రమంగా నడిపించటానికి ఏదైన ఉద్దేశమున్నదా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“It is altogether a different question. So, I should like to have notice of a separate question.”

SRI T. LAKSHMI NARAYANA REDDI:—“ఆధ్వర్య, రాయలసీమలో మునుపటి సంవత్సరం, గవర్నమెంటు వీడ విద్యార్థులయొక్క హాస్టల్లకు grants సరిగా యివ్వలేదు. ఈ సంవత్సరం రాయలసీమలో ట్రైమం తొండవిస్తే స్పందన, ఆ ట్రైమం ప్రాంతాలలో grants యివ్వటానికి ఒప్పుకుంటుందా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“This also relates to a different subject. However, instructions have been issued that the hostels in Rayalaseema should be given special consideration.”

SRI K. MALAKONDAYYA:—“విద్యారంగా మంత్రిగారు ఒకసారి ఒంగోలు, ఆ ప్రాంతాలకు పర్యటనకు వచ్చినప్పుడు ఒంగోలు హాస్టల్లు మేనేజరుగారు ఒక్కొక్క పిల్లవాడిదగ్గర నూరు రూపాయలు, నూటయభై రూపాయలు, రెండు వందల రూపాయలు వసూలుచేసి నటువంటి మొత్తములు సుమారు ఏడువందల రూపాయలు వసూలు దూపించెడు పట్టిని నేను మంత్రిగారికి, ఈ విధంగా వసూలు చేస్తున్నారని చెప్పచూచాను. అయితే మంత్రిగారు తాను మద్రాసుకుపోయిన తర్వాత ఈ విషయము ఆలోచిస్తామని అన్నారు. ఇందుకుగాను ఆ విషయములో ఏమైనా ఆలోచించారా! దాన్ని గురించి యింతవరకు విమిషని చేశారు. ఈ విషయములో ఏమైనా సలహాయిస్తారా, అని అడుగుతున్నాను—”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, questions after questions unconnected with the main question are being asked.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I am ignorant of Telugu and that is why I have to keep quiet. Otherwise, I would have checked the hon. Member.”

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Sri K. MALAKONDAYYA:—“ మంత్రిగారు చెప్పింది నాకు సరిగా అర్థం కాలేదంటే.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ I would like to have notice if I am to do justice to the question put by the hon. Member. I may, however, inform the hon. Member that all questions relating to this subject are being investigated by the Government.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“ May I know whether the management is authorized to dismiss them? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ The Committee of Management, in consultation with the Government, can do so.”

Income-tax and excise duties collected in the State.

* 272 Q.—**SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of income-tax collected in this State in 1951 and the percentage of it allotted to this State; and

(b) the total amount of excise duties and customs collected from Madras State on tobacco in 1951 and the portion of it allotted to this State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ (a) & (b) The Madras Government received Rs. 829.15 lakhs in 1950-51 and Rs. 915.43 lakhs in 1951-52, as their share of the income-tax proceeds under Article 270 of the Constitution of India. This represents 17½ per cent of the total divisible pool in each of the two years. The allocation to this State is not related to the collection in the State.

The Madras Government do not receive any share of the revenue from Central Excise duties or Customs, except for a sum of Rs. 56 lakhs given annually by the Central Government as compensation for the loss of revenue arising from the suspension of the State taxation on tobacco.

The part of the question relating to the total collections in this State from income-tax, Central Excise duties and Customs duties can be properly asked only in Parliament, as the executive powers of the State Government do not extend to such matters. In view of this constitutional position, it is regretted that the figures cannot be furnished here.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ We are not raising any constitutional questions. If the Government have got any information regarding the amount collected, they can give the same to the House.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ We are in the same position as the hon. Leader of the Opposition in this matter. If he has no knowledge of this matter and if no information is

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available with him, we too are in the same position. I may inform the hon. Gentleman that we are not in a peculiar and advantageous footing."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ప్రభుత్వం ఈ చిన్న సమాచారాన్ని గురించి Central Government నుంచి తెప్పించుకొనేసటువంటి స్థితిలోవున్నదా ?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I want notice, Sir.”

Kanhirapuzha irrigation project, Malabar.

* 273 Q.—**SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the investigation report on Kanhirapuzha irrigation project, Malabar, and taken any decision on the report; and

(b) what is the extent of the area that will be benefited by the project and what is the estimated cost of the project?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) Yes. It is under examination.

“(b) (i) About 24,000 acres; and

(ii) Rs. 298 lakhs.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“In view of the fact that Malabar is a heavily deficit district and the report itself has been before the Government for a long time, will the Government be pleased to take an early decision in the matter?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“May I know to which report the hon. Member is referring?”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“I refer to the investigation report, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“This scheme has been recommended for inclusion in the Supplementary Plan.”

Claims of pensioners of the former Pudukkottai State.

* 274 Q.—**SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of claims of pensioners retired from Pudukkottai State Service after merger (3rd March 1948) pending disposal (1) with the District Collector, (2) the Accountant-General's office, (3) the Sub-Collector of Pudukkottai; and

(b) the number of claims of pensioners settled by the former Pudukkottai State Government on the eve of merger but now revised by the Madras Government as per Madras Pension Rules?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) No cases of claims of pensioners retired from the ex-Pudukkottai State Service

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after merger are now pending with the Collector of Tiruchirappalli. No cases are pending in the Accountant-General's office either. Eight cases are pending in the office of the Sub-Collector, Pudukkottai.

“(b) No pensions settled by the former Pudukkottai State have so far been revised by the Madras Government under the Madras Pension Rules. In the case of one Sri N. Muthiah Pillai, retired Tracer, Land Records Section, Dewan Peishkar's Office, Pudukkottai, the pension originally sanctioned under the Pudukkottai Rules by the Sub-Collector, Pudukkottai, was reduced subsequently at the instance of the Accountant-General. On a representation from the pensioner, the Government have examined the question and decided to restore the original pension.”

First Grade Arts College for Women at Cannanore.

* 275 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the public of Cannanore have asked the Government to open a First Grade Arts College for Women at Cannanore for the past two or three years; and

(b) whether the Government have received any representation in this behalf from the Municipal High School Parents' Association, Cannanore, wherein they offered to pay Rs. 1 lakh towards expenses, and if they have, what action the Government propose to take in this behalf?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) The Government received representations last year and this year from the Municipal High School Parents' Association, Cannanore, and a resolution passed by the Municipal Council, Cannanore, in May 1952, requesting the opening of a First Grade Arts College for Women at Cannanore.

The Municipal High School Parents' Association, Cannanore, in their representation received in July 1952 promised to raise Rs. 1 lakh in the course of the year to meet a portion of the expenses towards the starting of a new College. In view of the opening of an aided Second Grade Arts College at Kozhikode by the management of the Providence High School, Kozhikode, during the current academic year and in view of the difficult financial position of the State, the proposal was deferred for the present.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“In view of the fact that girl students are not getting admission into the Colleges at Kozhikode and other places, will the Government be pleased to reconsider this matter and allow the opening of the College, especially when the public are prepared to co-operate with the Government by donating funds for the College?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The offer of the public will always be considered with sympathy. But in this case, the estimate for building is Rs. 10 lakhs and we cannot

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start a College without a building, and so we have to look to some non-official agency which would be prepared to start the College. As I said, for the present we have deferred the matter. My information is that there are a number of Men's Colleges in Malabar and they are freely admitting girl students into them."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"In view of the fact that the Government cannot start a separate College, may I know whether they will take steps to at least reserve sufficient number of seats for girl students in the existing Colleges?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The suggestion will be considered and necessary action taken."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"The Hon. Minister said that the question of starting a separate Women's College at Cannanore is at present being deferred. In view of the fact that the public are prepared to collect a lakh of rupees for the starting of the College and as this cannot be done in a day or two, but will take at least a year, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to give us an assurance that the College will be opened so that collection work can be started from now?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"All non-official agencies are perfectly free to carry on with their efforts. The matter will be sympathetically considered by the Government in the light of the prevailing financial circumstances."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"In view of the fact that any non-official agency may take a year or two to collect funds and in view of the fact that the work of such a non-official agency would be greatly facilitated if a definite and tangible assurance is given by the Government that the College would be opened, may I know whether the Government are prepared to give such an assurance?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"If the question at issue is, whether the Government are prepared to give an assurance that a Government College would be started, then I may inform the hon. Member that I am not in a position to give such an assurance in the present financial circumstances and in view of the fact that a new Second Grade College has been started this year. But any offer from the public will be sympathetically considered and the Government will do their best in the light of the financial circumstances in the near future."

Alleged large-scale evictions in Ramanathapuram district.

* 276 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a representation has been received by the Government from the villagers of Paraiyankulam, Thirupuvanam firkā, Sivaganga taluk, Ramanathapuram district, complaining of large scale evictions by the landholders; and

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(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take to stop such evictions?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The representation was transferred to the Collector of Ramanathapuram for disposal. The question whether a person in occupation of a land in an estate is liable to be evicted by the landholder depends upon the terms on which that person holds the land and the law governing the relations between him and the landholder.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“May I know in these evictions how many tenants are involved and how many villages are involved?” 2-50 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I have not got the information here.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“As an immediate measure of amelioration, will the Government think of extending the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Bill to Ramanathapuram?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I thought that to-day at least I could forget it. He is again reminding me about that.” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“Order, order, there is too much of noise in the House. I am not able to follow the interpellations.”

Recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee.

* 277 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee, Madras, 1948, reported at pages 19, 48 and 63 for the uplift of the Madigas and Chukkilians have been implemented; and

(b) if not, why?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) The Government have taken action to implement the recommendations specified in paragraph 3 at page 19 of the report. The other recommendations were not accepted.

“(b) The other recommendations were not accepted as the Government considered that it was undesirable to perpetuate the differences among the several sub-sects of the Harijans by marking out a few sub-sects from among them for higher priority in the welfare work. It was felt that these differences among the various sub-sects of the Harijan community would disappear gradually with the spread of education among them and that it is unnecessary to amend the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act with a view to make it apply *inter se* to the several sub-groups within the Harijan community.”

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SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that the report of the Harijan Welfare Committee was approved by the Legislature and as such the recommendations of the Committee are mandatory? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ The Government accepted the recommendations generally. I am referring now to particular recommendations made at page 19 about the community concerned. The Government generally accepted the recommendations and ordered that a sum of five lakhs of rupees from the Harijan Fund be set apart for the provision of adequate sanitary amenities to Harijan cheris, preference being given to the development of approach roads, drainages, burial grounds and flaying enclosures. This provision was intended to benefit the Chukklers, specially so far as flaying enclosures are concerned and provide other facilities equally with other Harijans. The Government have also provided for the grant of sites, free of cost, to Chukklers for tannery purposes.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“ May I know whether there is a Harijan Welfare Committee at present and if so, at what intervals it meets? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ That is altogether a different question. ”

SRI G. BAPANAYYA :—“ హరిజన్లలో యిప్పుడు వెళ్ళజడ్జి తరగతుల వారు ఎక్కువ యిబ్బంది పడుతున్నారు. గనుక వారికి ఎక్కువ ఆవకాశాలు యివ్వటానికి ఈ రిపోర్టులోని సిఫార్సులు ఉన్నంతవరకు అమలుపరచవచ్చుగదా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ అమలు పరచడానికి ప్రభుత్వం సమస్త ప్రయత్నాలు చేస్తున్నదని యిదివరకే చెప్పాను. Civil Disabilities Act ను ప్రస్తుతము amend చేయడములేదని చెప్పాను.”

Surrender of lands by the Union Government's Salt Factory at Chinaganjam (Guntur district).

* 278 Q.—**SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government recently requesting them to take over about 1,200 acres of land suitable for raising foodcrops in Survey No. 608 now in possession of the Union Government's Salt Factory at Chinaganjam (Guntur district) and assign it to a co-operative society to be formed for the benefit of the landless agricultural labourers residing in Chinaganjam and its hamlets; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ (a) & (b) A petition was received from the hon. Member himself in May 1952 and it was sent to the Collector of Guntur. A

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copy of a petition from the local ryots has since been obtained the Member and it has been referred to the Board of Revenue. The Board's reply is awaited."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government, in the meanwhile, can assist the local ryots to obtain those lands on lease from the Union Government? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" How can I do it when it is another person's property. It takes time to deal with other men's property. Only pick-pockets can deal with other men's property readily." (Laughter.)

Opening of a hospital at Gingee.

* 279 Q.—**SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR** (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any hospital in Gingee taluk or at headquarters maintained either by Government or by any private party;

(b) the total annual amount allotted to purchase medicines for the dispensaries at Gingee, South Arcot district, for the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52;

(c) the total amount of medicines purchased during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 for the same; and

(d) whether any representation was made to the Government to open a hospital at Gingee, South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) There is a Local Fund Dispensary at Gingee, maintained by the District Board of South Arcot. Besides this, there are in the taluk two rural dispensaries of Indian Medicine at Anathapuram and Valathi, one rural dispensary of Modern Medicine at Avalurpet and a leprosy institution run by the Kasturba Gandhi Kushta Nivaran Sangh at Mazhavanthangal.

" (b) Rs. 1,500 was provided by the District Board during each of the three years.

(c)							RS.	A.	P.
1949-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,450	9	0
1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	7	0
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,117	1	0

" (d) No."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—" Are the Government aware that Gingee is the headquarters of a taluk with a Magistrate's Court and that all cases from there are being sent to Tindivanam for treatment? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The Government are aware that Gingee is the headquarters of the taluk."

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Assignment of lands to political sufferers.

* 280 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to starred question No. 295, dated 31st July 1952—

(a) the total extent of land handed over by the Government to the political sufferers up-to-date;

(b) the extent of such land taken away from the possession of the Harijans and other landless poor and granted to such political sufferers up-to-date;

(c) the extent of land handed back to the Government by the political sufferers; and

(d) the extent of such land, if any, granted to the Harijans and other landless poor during the said period?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) 39,210 acres up to 23rd June 1952.

“(b) 2,395 acres up to 23rd June 1952.

“(c) 359 acres up to 23rd June 1952.

“(d) Nil.”

Pay of elementary school teachers.

* 281 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorandum recently from the Aided Elementary School Teachers' Union, Malabar, regarding the increase in their pay, allowances, etc., and if so, what action the Government have taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The answer is in the affirmative. I have recently said that the Government do not at present find it possible to revise the scales of pay of teachers, in view of the heavy commitments involved which cannot be met owing to the financial stringency. However, the matter is receiving our continued, anxious and sympathetic consideration.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Are Government aware of the fact that recently the Malabar aided elementary school teachers took a strike ballot and that the teachers are by a overwhelming majority in favour of a strike? If so, will the Government be pleased to redress the grievances of the aided elementary school teachers of Malabar and avert a possible strike?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Apart from the threat of strike in Malabar, of which the Government have heard with regret, as I have already stated, the question is under our anxious and sympathetic consideration.”

SRI C. H. KANNAN:—“May I know the demands put forward by the teachers and what the Government have to say on each demand?”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The question refers to representations regarding increase in their pay and allowances."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"The Hon. Minister was kind enough to inform the House that due to the present financial position the question of increasing the scales of pay of teachers cannot be considered at present. Will the Government be pleased at least to implement the orders which they themselves issued four years ago—G.O. No. 1155 of 1947?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Let not the hon. Member think that we undertook to pay the entire amount. The scale of pay was increased, no doubt. But the Government undertook to pay only a part of the pay, the rest having to be paid by the managements, and the managements failed to do it. In these circumstances, I have stated that the matter is under consideration."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Since the pay of elementary school teachers is very small and because these teachers are always clamouring for higher scales of pay, will the Government take steps to stop recruitment of elementary school teachers and retain only secondary grade teachers?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wonder how the proposal of the hon. Member solves the present problem."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"ఇప్పుడు ఈ elementary school teachers కు యిస్తున్న టువంటి జీతము ఎంత? వారు కోరేది ఎంత?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"ప్రస్తుతము ఈ టీచర్లకు యిస్తున్నది రూ 27 లు, జీతము రూ 19 లు డి.ఎ., వారు కావాలని కోరేది ఇంకను మూడు రూపాయలు. ఇదివరకు ఉన్న టువంటి G.O.ల సందర్భములను బట్టి, రూపునుబట్టి వారు యిచ్చిన వాగ్దానాలనుబట్టి జీతములూ మూడు రూపాయలు private agencies యివ్వాలని కోరారు?"

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE REPORT OF THE KHOSLA COMMITTEE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition 3 p.m. has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance. The motion reads as follows:—

"I move that the business of the House do adjourn to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the decision of the Government, which

(1) was arrived at its Cabinet meeting on the 29th November 1952 and has now come to light, on the recommendations of the Khosla Committee without consulting the Opposition through its Leader, contrary to the promise made by the Government twice on the floor of the House;

(2) has enumerated an infructuous policy of having nothing to do with the Hyderabad Government in the matter of harnessing the Krishna Waters, although it is impracticable to do so, as the Krishna runs as a boundary between the Hyderabad and Madras States for over a length of 300 miles offering the only stretch for economic irrigation and power projects of national usefulness; and

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(3) instead of revising its views in the light of the recommendations of the Khosla Committee, which is a Technical Committee specially appointed by the Planning Commission for the purpose, has rejected them wholly in regard to the Nandikonda and Pulichintala Projects and partly in regard to Siddheswaram Project against all public interests including the economic needs of Rayalaseema and this has thrown out deliberately the only feasible and big solution for the food and power problem of the State by a proper utilisation of the Krishna and Godavari waters.

“ I want to know whether the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition wants to say anything before I give the ruling.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ I think it is quite in order, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ It is not at all in order. Before I give my ruling that it is not in order, I want to hear the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ Sir, on four or five occasions you were pleased to read out some adjournment motions and you gave us an inkling of your mind as to what constitutes a definite matter of urgent public importance. I have tried carefully to follow your rulings.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I do not think the hon. Member has followed the ruling carefully.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ I have tried to follow, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ He has only tried to follow, but he has not followed.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ I think I have tried to follow. It is only a polite form of saying I have followed your ruling, Sir.

“ I think, Sir, the matter I have raised is of immediate public importance. It is a definite matter, a definite matter relating to the recommendations of the Khosla Committee and the rejection of its recommendation by the Madras Government. That is one thing. Another thing is this. It is of urgent public importance because it involves the utilization of the waters of two rivers by harnessing which the prosperity of the whole State could be increased. It is a matter over which there has been long disputes. The Krishna-Pennar Project was adumbrated by the Government in the year 1951. The matter was referred to the Khosla Committee. The Committee made its recommendations on the 26th August 1952. The report was forwarded to this Government. When matters were at this stage we were told on the floor of this House, the Hon. the Chief Minister was himself pleased to tell us: ‘ Don’t be excited over this. I am going to consult the Opposition on this before we come to a final decision.’ Now what has really happened? On the 29th of last month, I reliably understand that the Government considered the matter and came to the conclusion, a definite conclusion which involves the points I have raised. The first is that the Government . . . ”

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Before he proceeds on that point, let me be allowed to say a few words on that point . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"When the Hon. the Chief Minister says he would say a few words on this point, I am prepared to yield."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, on that point, I submit, that it would be useful for me to interrupt. It will be useful for all concerned. I think the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has fallen into a very common Press trap. When they do not get information, they publish wrong information so that a contradiction might be made necessary and compulsory, so to say, and the information which had not been available before might be thus obtained and published. Such a strategy was usually employed by the Press. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition quotes from certain newspaper report. I must, in order to protect all concerned, say that that report is wrong, apart from the confidential nature of the thing itself. This information is wrong altogether, and I would request the hon. the Leader of the Opposition not to proceed on that assumption and continue his arguments. He said something was rejected, that the Hyderabad boundary question was taken up and a decision was taken in the Cabinet. All that is wrong."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The House would be very much pleased to hear from the Hon. the Chief Minister himself as to what actually happened, so that wrong reports and semi-wrong reports will no longer lay traps for anybody."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Was the Khosla Committee Report discussed? The Hon. the Chief Minister has disputed the fact."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Simple denial is not a denial in fact. When the Hon. the Chief Minister says it is not correct, it is also his obligation to tell us what is correct."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"That is what I described as a trap and that trap is still in operation. So I say it is not correct because I must do the least that is necessary to meet the dangerously wrong assumption that the press story quoted was correct. But he now asks me to go further and do what I previously explained, I was not in a position to do, namely, publish the contents of a report marked 'confidential' by the authority that sent it to us. So far as our policy is concerned it cannot be decided till the Centre has consulted the Planning Commission, the Khosla Committee, our Government and also the other Governments. Then only our policy could be finalized. I may also add that instead of pressing this motion, in order, so to say, by an indirect method to get to know what that Committee's report is, if only he waits for a short time, there is an interpellation

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coming which I have seen in the course of circulation and in the answer we have stated what we think about the matter—our attitude will be made clear.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ The point raised is not merely to know the substance. The real thing is to know the decision of the Government on a very contentious scheme. If the Hon. the Chief Minister says, no decision was taken, I will withdraw the adjournment motion.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ The hon. Leader of the Opposition compels me to do something which I think is improper.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I will now give my ruling. I have heard both the sides. Does the hon. Leader of the Opposition want to say anything more? ”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ The fact that a decision ~~has~~ been taken is not denied. The decision is there.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The matter is denied.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ It is the decision which is most important.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Decision on what? ”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ The decision on the Khosla Committee report. It has been taken without consulting us.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I have given sufficient time to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. I am now going to give my ruling.

“ The other day I told the House that the matter must be definite. In other words it should relate to a single specific matter. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has referred to three specific matters in the motion, namely, (1) the Government have broken their promise, (2) the infructuous policy of the Government and (3) the Government have not taken into consideration the valuable recommendations of the Technical Committee.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ I will withdraw two of them to make it acceptable.” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Again I am going to give a number of reasons why I am ruling this motion out of order. I have said it does not relate to a single definite matter. Then it is couched in general terms.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ Let me have an example, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ This adjournment motion itself is an example. I will give hundreds of examples to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition if he wants.”

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I am not raising any point of dispute. When I raise a point on the floor of the House it is only to get your guidance. So, instead of being told that it is general and not definite, we would like to know what is definite and what is specific."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Leader of the Opposition can wait for a few days more, he will know it. I have already promised the House that I would circulate a note for the information of the hon. Members."

"Then, the facts are in dispute. In this connexion, I would like to quote an instance from the House of Commons where when the Prime Minister disputed the fact and it was not allowed by the Speaker. This instance is a very recent one. The Speaker says: 'I do not see how I can allow the hon. and gallant Member to raise his question as a definite matter of urgent public importance because according to the answer given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the statement that he made is not a fact.' Now, the statement made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition has been contradicted by the Hon. the Chief Minister."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"He did not deny it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"He denies it. Then, the report is not available to the public. It is reported in some newspapers. I tried my level best to get at the Government decision and I could not get it."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It is reported in the Telugu Daily 'Andhra Patrika'."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Next, the matter contained in this motion, viz., the policy of the Government and their recommendations to the Central Government are not available to the public. I have given four reasons and I rule this adjournment motion out of order."

III.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS,

RESOLUTION *re* APPOINTMENT OF TRANSLATORS TO TRANSLATE THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Before the hon. Member Sri C. V. K. Rao moves his resolution, I wish to know from the hon. the Leader of the House and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition whether they want to discuss this resolution till 7 p.m. or they want to allot time for this."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"We do not like to drag on any particular matter. But we would like to take as much time as is necessary."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I must also have an idea when the Government want this to be put to the vote of the House."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"There is no hurry, Sir."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"On a point of information, Sir. The first resolution stands in the name of Sri V. R. Nagarajan and I also gave notice of an amendment. Now I find in the agenda that his resolution is struck off."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri V. R. Nagarajan wrote to me that he is not moving his resolution."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

'This Assembly recommends to the Government that translators be appointed in this House to interpret speeches made in the House to persons not acquainted with the languages in which they are made.'"

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, I second the resolution moved by my hon. Friend Sri C. V. K. Rao."

SRI N. VENKATARAMIAH:—"On a point of information, Sir. May I know, Sir, whether the Government are opposing the resolution? If they are not opposing it, it is unnecessary to waste the precious time of this House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It will be known only in the end. Motion moved—

'This Assembly recommends to the Government that translators be appointed in this House to interpret speeches made in the House to persons not acquainted with the languages in which they are made.'"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I have also given notice of a similar resolution which is numbered 17 and both could have been clubbed together. I add all the weight of the Opposition for this resolution."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition can speak at the end."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, mine is a very non-controversial resolution and I hope the Government will accept it. Certain attitudes have been noticed in this House when Members began to speak in their mother-tongue. It is the responsibility of the Government to understand the composition of this House and also give facilities to the Members coming from different linguistic areas—and they are not small—so that they can freely express themselves in the languages familiar to them. I am afraid the Government have not realized their responsibility and they are behaving as though they are a foreign Government. It is not spasmodic groups that are speaking in different languages like Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam or Kannada. A good number of Members cannot speak in English. Sir, a feeling has been created

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in this House that, unless Members speak in English and understand English, they have no place here and much of the business here is being carried on that way. That was the way in which things were carried on when foreigners ruled this country. That was the way, perhaps to some extent, when a Government was formed last time on a limited franchise. But things have materially changed now. Today this House is composed of the representatives of labour and middle class sections and a good number of them cannot read or speak English. A feeling has been created in this House as though Tamil is the State language. I am not casting any aspersion on that language. A feeling has also been created that the rulership is Tamil rulership. To straightaway get over this, I wish the Government make arrangements and give facilities for Members to speak in their own languages and understand the documents that are given in this House. It is not done. When some of us speaking in a language familiar to us, wrong impressions have been created outside as though we have been adopting a sectarian attitude.

“ Sir, a very wrong impression has already been created as though we have been adopting an attitude of disturbing the business of this House. This impression has come about because the Government who are responsible for affording the necessary facilities to Members to understand the proceedings of the House, have not taken the necessary steps towards that end. I hope the Government will realise their responsibility and accept this resolution. I hope also that the Government will make early arrangements to appoint translators and also take steps to supply all documents to the Members of the House in the languages of the different regional areas which are represented in this House. As a result of the lack of such facilities, a peculiar situation has now arisen. Members on the Treasury Benches are very reluctant to answer questions put to them in the Member's own language. Is that due to the Hon. Ministers not understanding the language of the Member? It may be partly due to that; but the psychology behind it is, not to force Members who cannot speak in English to speak in English, but to force such Members not to speak at all. That is why, I think, some of the Ministers are reluctant to give any answers at all. That creates a good deal of frustration in the constituencies concerned. That also creates an attitude of hostility between one linguistic group and another linguistic group. First and foremost, the Members on the Treasury Benches should have taken the idea of Members speaking in their own languages, in good spirit. I am afraid they have not done so. They are thinking that it is an attempt on the part of these regional representatives to make propaganda, that it is their tactics. Sir, that is a wrong way of looking at the question. The Ministers should not think that it is propaganda and that the Members want to show to the country that they are patriotic as they talk only in their own mother-tongue. I submit the Ministers are very much misled about that. We are no doubt patriotic about our method and manner of speech, our language, our form

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of dress, etc.; and the Congress put up a stiff fight with the foreigner for all these when he was here. Most of the Members now on the Opposition are not able to express themselves in any language except their own mother-tongue. As I said, a sort of bad feeling is being created by the Ministers adopting their present attitude towards such language speeches. In fact, they are creating a certain kind of sectarian feeling in the House, and they are not promoting an easy way of carrying on the business of this House. These are the difficulties that have cropped up as a result of Members speaking in the language in which they can well express themselves. The best remedy in the circumstances is that the Government should take it into their head that translators should be appointed. If the Government do not take up a hostile attitude and do not think it is a political strategy or that it is an attempt at propaganda and so on and so forth, whenever a Member speaks in his own mother-tongue, everything will be all right. I do hope, Sir, that the Government will accept this resolution."

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi and other hon. Members have given notice of amendments to this resolution. Mr. Yellamanda Reddi will now move his amendment."

* SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—"ఉపాధ్యక్ష, నా సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను—

'Add the word "*immediately*" after the words "*translators be*".'

ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న టువంటి లీర్నానము అసెంబ్లీలో జరిగే చర్చలు, ఉపన్యాసాలు అని ఏ భాషలో జరుపుకుంటున్నాయో, ఆ భాష తెలియనివారికి అవి తెలిసేటట్లు వారి వారి భాషలో తర్జుమా చేసేందుకుగాను అనువాదకులను నిర్దేశించేయాలని ఉన్నది. ఇది చాలా ముఖ్యమైన టువంటి లీర్నానము. ఎందువల్లనంటే, మన Constitution లో కూడా అసెంబ్లీలో సభ్యులు వారి వారి జాతీయ భాషలో మాట్లాడవచ్చుననే విషయము గురించి ఒక క్లాజు ఉన్నది. అటువంటి క్లాజు Constitution లో ఉన్నదంటే, అది కేవలము Constitution కోసరమే కాకుండా, అసెంబ్లీలో సభ్యుల యొక్క హక్కులకు భంగము రాకుండా, ఉండేందుకు చర్చలలో వారి వారి మాతృ భాషలో మాట్లాడ వచ్చుననేటటువంటి అనుకూలము కల్పించబడినది. సభ్యులు తమ వ్యవహారాలను వారి వారి మాతృ భాషలో జరపగల హక్కుకు Constitution మనకు guarantee ఇస్తున్నది. అయితే ఇప్పుడు, అనేక భాషా ప్రాంతాలయొక్క సభ్యులతో కూడుకొనిన టువంటి ఈ అసెంబ్లీలో సభ్యులు, వారి వారి భాషలలో మాట్లాడునప్పుడు, ఒకరి భాష ఇంకొకరికి తెలియక చాలా గందరగోళము జరుగుచున్నది. అంటే కాకుండా సభ్యులు అనేక విషయాలను గురించి వారి మాతృ భాషలో ప్రభుత్వమును ఆడిగినప్పుడు వాటికి ప్రభుత్వమునుండి సరియైన సమాధానము రాక పోవడము జరుగుచున్నది. ఈ మదిరి ఒకరి భాష ఇంకొకరికి తెలియక పోవడంవల్ల, అసెంబ్లీలో వ్యవహారాలు, చర్చలు విడద్వేర్చుములో జరుపుకున్నవో ఆ విడద్వేర్చుము సరిగా సరిపెరిడంలేదు. Constitution లో సభ్యులు వారి వారి మాతృ భాషలో మాట్లాడవచ్చునని చెప్పచూ ఒక క్లాజు ఉన్నదంటే, ఒకరి భాష మరొకరికి అర్థము

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కానవ్యుడు ప్రభుత్వము ఒకరు మాట్లాడే భాష తక్కినవారందరికి అర్థము అయ్యేటందుకుగాను, వాటిని ఇతర భాషలలో తర్జుమా చేయుటకు తగినటువంటి అనువాదకులను ఏర్పాటు చేసి ఆ సెంట్రీ యొక్క కార్యక్రమాలను వ్యవహారాలను సక్రమంగా అమలు జరుపవలెననే ఆ కాన్జిట్యుక్షన్ అర్థము. ఈ కాన్జిట్యుక్షన్ Constitution లో స్పష్టముగా యున్నది. ఇప్పుడు మన రాష్ట్రము ముఖ్యమైన 4 భాషాప్రాంతాలతో కూడుకొని యున్నటువంటిది. ఈ 4 భాషాప్రాంతాల ప్రతినిధులు ఇక్కడ ఆ సెంట్రీలో సమావేశమై మొత్తము మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రమునకు సంబంధించిన వివిధ సమస్యల గురించి చర్చించునపుడు, ఒక సభ్యుని భాష మరొక సభ్యునికి అర్థము కాకుండా, సభ్యులు చెప్పినది ప్రభుత్వమునకు తెలియకుండా, ప్రభుత్వము చెప్పినది సభ్యులకు తెలియకుండా, ఈ కార్యక్రమమంతా జరుగుచున్నదంటే, దీనివలన ఏ విధంగా కార్యక్రమాలు సక్రమంగా జరుగగలవో, ఇది మనకు ఎన్నుకొన్నటువంటి ప్రజాసీకానికి ఏ విధంగా ఉపయోగపడుతుందో ఆలోచించవలసియున్నది. కనుక శాసన సభలో వ్యవహారాలు సక్రమంగా జరగాలంటే, సభ్యులు స్వేచ్ఛగా వారి వారి మాతృ భాషలలో మాట్లాడే అవకాశమున్ను, ఒకరి భాష వొకరు అర్థము చేసుకొనే అనుకూలమున్నూ ప్రభుత్వము తప్పక కలుగజేయవలసియుంతుంది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఒకరు మాట్లాడే భాష ఇంకొకరు అర్థము చేసుకొనే అనుకూలము కలుగజేసేందుకుగాను వివిధ భాషలకు అనువాదకులను వెదకించుటనే ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. కనుక C.V.K. రావుగారు ప్రతిపాదించియున్నటువంటి ఈ తీర్మానము యొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యతను ప్రభుత్వము గుర్తించి, తప్పకుండా ఇందులో సూచించిన ప్రకారం తగినటువంటి ఏర్పాట్లు చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ ప్రతిపాదనకు నే నిచ్చినటువంటి ఈ సవరణనుకూడ అంగీకరిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఎందువల్లనంటే, ఈ శాసన సభలో అనేక రాజకీయ చట్టాలు, తీర్మానాలు త్వరత్వరగా pass చేయబడుతూ ఉంటాయి. అలాంటిప్పుడు, సభ్యులందరు వాటిని సరిగా అర్థము చేసుకొనలేక, వాటికి తగిన సవరణలు ఇవ్వలేకుండాను, ఇతరుల అభిప్రాయాలను పురస్కరించుకొని తమ తమ అభిప్రాయాలను సరిగా చర్చించేందుకును సరియైన అవకాశము లేకుండా పోతున్నది. కనుక, ప్రభుత్వము దీనియొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యతను గురించి, తక్షణము అనువాదకులను ఏర్పాటు చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇంకొక విషయమేమంటే, ఇక్కడ అనేకమంది ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులు, ఆంధ్రములో ప్రసంగిస్తున్నప్పుడు, మన ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు వీరివిధంగా తెలుగులో మాట్లాడడం ఇదంతా tactics అని వెనుక ఒక background ఉన్నదని ఈవిధంగా విమర్శించారు. అయితే మేము ఈనాడు తెలుగులో ప్రసంగిస్తున్నామంటే, మన రాజ్యాంగ చట్టము ప్రసాదించినటువంటి హక్కును, సభ్యులు వారి వారి మాతృభాషలలో మాట్లాడవచ్చుననేటటువంటి హక్కును అనుసరించి మామాతృ భాషలో ప్రసంగిస్తున్నామని వారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈలాంటి హక్కును ప్రభుత్వము తిరస్కరిస్తూ, ఇదంతా tactics విమర్శలు చేయడం సభ్యులయొక్క హక్కులకు భంగకరమని వారు గుర్తించవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. కనుక, ప్రతి శాసన సభ్యునియొక్క హక్కు రక్షింపబడాలంటే, ప్రతి శాసన సభ్యుడు తన నియోజకవర్గానికి చేయవలసిన పనులను తన కర్తవ్యాన్ని సరిగా నెరవేర్చవలెనంటే, ఇక్కడ చర్చింపబడే వివిధ వ్యవహారాలను సరిగా అర్థము చేసుకొని తదనుగుణంగా తన అభిప్రాయాలను తెలియజేసి, ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడేటటువంటి న్యాయమైనటువంటి తీర్మానాలను, చట్టాలను pass చేసేందుకు తోడ్పడవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. ఇటువంటి సౌకర్యము కలుగజేసేందుకు, ప్రభుత్వము సభ్యులయొక్క భాషలను అపార్థము చేసుకొనుండా,

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ఒకరి భాష మరొకరికి తెలిసి అందరు సరిగా చర్చలలో పాల్గొనేందుకు, వ్యవహారాలు సరిగా జరుగుటకు, అత్యవసరమైనటువంటి ఈ వివిధ భాషలయొక్క అనువాదకులను తక్షణమే ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. అందుకనే నా సవరణలో 'immediate' అనే పదము ఈ తీర్మానములో చేర్చవలసిందని చెప్పబడినది."

The amendment was duly seconded.

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* SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ఇక్కడ నా పేరుతో ఉన్నటువంటి సవరణలను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను.—

- (i) In the second line after the words “ be appointed ” insert the words “ from next session ”.
- (ii) For the words “ speeches made ” substitute the words “ all the proceedings ”.
- (iii) For the words “ made ” in line 4, substitute the word “ conducted ”.

“ ఇవి నేను చేస్తున్నటువంటి సవరణలు. C. V. K. రాజగారియొక్క తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరచును. ఈ చిన్న సవరణలను అమోదించాలని వారిని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ ఆసెంబ్లీ సమావేశములో జరుగుచున్నటువంటి చర్చలు చాలామందికి అర్థంకావడంలేదని అందరికీ తెలుసును. మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో ముఖ్యముగా 4 భాషలు మాట్లాడే ప్రజలున్నారు. తెలుగు, తమిళ, కన్నడ, మళయాళ భాషలు మాట్లాడేవారు ఇక్కడ ఉన్నారు, వీరిలో ఇంగ్లీషు రానటువంటి వారు చాలామంది ఉన్నారు. ఇటువంటివారందరికీ ఇక్కడ జరుగుచున్న చర్చలు సరిగా అర్థము కావడంలేదు. అంతేకాకుండా మనలను ఎన్నుకొన్నటువంటి ప్రజలు, ఈ ఆసెంబ్లీలో ఏమేమి చర్చలు చేస్తున్నామో, ఏమేమి జరుగుతున్నామో వినాలని కుసూహలంగా వచ్చి, ఇక్కడ visitors gallery లో కూర్చోంటున్నారు, వారికి, ఇక్కడ ఏమి జరుగుచున్నది అర్థముకాకుండా ఉండే పరిస్థితులున్నవి. మన స్పీకరుగారు పదే పదే ఇంగ్లాండు పార్లమెంటుయొక్క సంగతులు తినుకొని వస్తువులూటారు. దీనిని బట్టి మన ఆసెంబ్లీ కూడ అదే పద్ధతిలో నడుస్తున్నట్లు కనిపిస్తున్నది. ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు ఈ భాషా సమస్యను పరిష్కరించేందుకు ఒక పర్యాయము, సభ్యులు అదేపనిగా receiver లో చెవివెట్టుకొని వింటూ ఉంటే కొంత కాలానికి అర్థమవుతుందని సలహా ఇచ్చారు. అదే ప్రకారము ఇంతవరకు వింటూనే ఉన్నాము కాని ఫలితము ఏమి కనిపించడంలేదు. సభ్యులు అరవములో మాట్లాడితేమారు అర్థం కాకుండా, మేము మాట్లాడునది వాళ్లకు అర్థంకాకుండా పోగా, వైగా అప్పుడప్పుడు అపార్థాలు చేసుకోవడం కూడా జరుగుచున్నది. మొన్నటి దినము, రెవిన్యూ మంత్రి మాణిక్యవేలు నాయకరుగారు గోవింద రావు వేసినటువంటి తెలుగు ప్రశ్నలోని “ పంటలు దెబ్బ తింటున్నవి ” అనే పదాన్ని అపార్థము చేసుకొని, ఎవరికో, ఎవరో కొట్టి నట్టుగా అర్థము చేసుకొన్నట్లు వారి సమాధానములో చెప్పారు. అదే విధంగా మాల కొండయ్యగారు ఒక ప్రశ్న వేస్తే, విద్యాశాఖా మంత్రిగారు ఈ విషయమై వోటీసు ఇవ్వాలంటే, స్పీకరుగారు అప్పుడు ప్రశ్న వేయడానికి వీలులేదని చెప్పవలసి వచ్చినది. ఈ మాదిరి ఈ సభలో కార్యక్రమాలు సక్రమంగా జరుగక అనేక అవాంతరాలు జరుగుచున్నవి. కనుక ఈ సభయొక్క చర్చలు అందరి సభ్యులకు సరిగా అర్థము కావలసినట్లు, translation ను ఏర్పాటు చేయుట చాలా అవసరము. దీనితోపాటు ఇంగ్లీషు భాష వున్నది. ఇది

4th December 1952] [Sri V. Rama Rao]

ఎంత మందికి అర్హత ఉందో గమనించవలసియున్నది. మన దేశములో ఆసలు చదువుకొన్నవాళ్లు సూటికి 13 గురు ఉన్నారు. అందులో ఇంగ్లీషు వచ్చినవారు సూటికి ఒకరుకూడా లేరు. వీరిలో మూడు రకాలున్నారు. కొంతమంది సంతకాలు మాత్రము పెట్టగలరు కాని చదువలేరు. మరికొంత మంది అర్థముచేసుకొంటారుగాని మాట్లాడలేరు. కనుక ఏ కొద్ది మందో, అనగా వెయ్యికి 2, 3 గురు ఇంగ్లీషు భాషను అర్థముచేసుకొని తిరిగి మాట్లాడే వారుంటారు, మిగతా 998 మందికి ఈ భాష అర్థంకాదు, అలాంటివృద్ధులు, వెయ్యి మందికి ఏ ముగ్గురు, నలుగురుతో తెలిసేటటువంటి భాషను మనము ఈ రోజు ఉపయోగిస్తున్నామేగాని, మన ప్రజల భాషను ఉపయోగించడంలేదు. ఇంగ్లీషువారి పరిపాలన పోయినప్పటికీ కూడ మన దేశభాషలకు ప్రాముఖ్యత, గౌరవము ఇవ్వడంలేదు. ఈ సందర్భమున ఒక చిన్న ఉదాహరణం చెప్పి నా ఉపన్యాసాన్ని ముగిస్తాను. ఇటీవల హైదరాబాదునుంచి భగవంతుంగారు వైనా వెళ్లారు. అక్కడ ఒక ప్రాధానరు పగలంతా వైనా భాషలోనే మాట్లాడారట. అప్పుడు వీరికి ఇంగ్లీషు రాదేమోనని భగవంతుంగారు అనుకొన్నారు. తరువాత రాత్రిపూట సర్దాగా మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు ఆ ప్రాధానరు ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడి నారట. అప్పుడు మీకు ఇంగ్లీషు వచ్చునా, పగలంతా వైనా భాషలో మాట్లాడుతుండగా మీకు ఇంగ్లీషు రాదేమో ననుకొన్నానని భగవంతుంగారున్నారు. అందుకు ఆ ప్రాధానరు నాకు ఇంగ్లీషు రాగా వచ్చును, నేను మూడు సంవత్సరములు ఇంగ్లాండులో ఉంటిని, అయితే ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడుట మా మాతృ భాషను ఆ గౌరవపరుచినట్లు అవుతుందిగనుక మా మాతృభాషయైన వైనా భాషలోనే మాట్లాడుటే మారు ధర్మమనియు మామాతృ భాషనే గౌరవిస్తామనియు చెప్పినాడు. ఈ విధంగా ఇతర దేశాలలో వారివారి మాతృ భాషలకు అంత ప్రాముఖ్యతను గౌరవాన్ని ఇస్తున్నాయంటే, కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులు ఇదివరకు ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనావిధానాన్ని, శాసన సభలోని చర్చలను మాతృభాషలలో జరిగేటట్లు ఏర్పాటు చేయక పోవడం చాలా శోచనీయుమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఈ ప్రకారముగానే ఎంతకాలమైతే పరిపాలనా వ్యవహారాలను కొనసాగిస్తుందో అంతకాలము కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజాసానుభూతిని కోల్పోతుందని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఎందువల్లనంటే, ఇప్పుడు ఆచరణలో ఉన్నటువంటి ఇంగ్లీషు భాష చాలమంది ప్రజానీకానికి తెలియదు. ఇప్పుడు ఇక్కడికి రోజూ ఆనేకమంది మన చర్చలు వివరానికి వస్తుఉన్నారు. వారిలో ఏ కొద్దిమంది high class కుటుంబాలవారు తప్ప, మిగతా వారందరు వెటిటివాళ్లవలె ఈ చర్చలు ఏమీ అర్థముకాకుండా నిరుత్సాహంగా వెనుకకు పోవలసి వస్తున్నది. కనుక ఈ విధానము ప్రభుత్వము వెంటనే మార్చుకొనవలసియున్నది. మేము యిదివరలోనే ఒకరి భాష మరొకరికి తెలిసేందుకు translators ను ఏర్పాటు చేయమని చెప్పటానే ఉన్నాము. కాని ప్రభుత్వము ఇప్పటివరకు అటువంటి ఏర్పాట్లు ఏమీచేయలేదు. ఇప్పటికే చాలా ఆలస్యమైనది. కనుక తక్షణమే ఇటువంటి ఏర్పాట్లు చేయవలెనని, next session నుంచి అయినా, అనగా ఫిబ్రవరి, మార్చి సమావేశమునుంచి అయినా, అనగా 2, 3 నెలలు గడువు తీసుకొని వచ్చే సమావేశమునుంచి అయినా తప్పక అలాంటి ఏర్పాట్లు చేయవలెనని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతూ విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా, శ్రీ సి. వి. కె. రావుగారు ప్రతిపాదించిన తీర్మానాన్ని నేను మృదయపూర్వకంగా యివరిస్తున్నాను. వారి తీర్మాన

[Sri V. Sri Krishna] [4th December 1952]

అశయం సమగ్రంగా నెరవేరాలంటే నా సవరణను గూడా వారు అంగీకరించవలసిన అవసరం ఉన్నదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. వారు నా సవరణను అంగీకరించుటకు అభ్యంతరము తెలుపరనిగూడా నాకు తెలుసును. నా సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Please read your amendment."

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"Add the following at the end:—

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p.m.

and that arrangements be made to place translated copies of all the papers laid on the table of the House.'

"ఈ లిప్తానం యందువల్ల తేబడిందో అనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు ముఖ్యంగా గమనించవలసివుంది. ఈ సభలో నేడు యింగ్లీషురాని సభ్యుల సంఖ్య హెచ్చుగావుంది. ఆ కారణంచేత సమావేశ కార్యకలాపాలను వివరంగా అర్థం చేసుకునే అవకాశం లేకుండా పోతున్నది. ఈ సభ్యులందరూ వేలాది ప్రజలచేత యెన్నుకొనబడిన వారనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు మరచిపోరాదు. ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని ప్రజల భాషలో తెలుసుకొనలేని విపరీత పరిస్థితి యీ శాసన సభలో దేర్చడింది. ఉదాహరణకు ప్రశ్న పత్రాల విషయం గమనించండి. ఇంగ్లీషురాని అనేకమంది సభ్యులకు ప్రశ్న పత్రాలలోని ప్రశ్నలేమీ బోధపడవు. ప్రజలకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలపై సభ్యుడికి ప్రశ్నలను మర్చితులుగానీ, మంత్రులిచ్చే సమాచారాలను సరళులుగాని అర్థం చేసుకొనే అవకాశం, అనేకమందికి యీనాడు లేకుండా ఉంది. అనేకమంది సభ్యులు తెలుగులోను, తమిళంలోను, మళయాళంలోను ప్రసంగిస్తున్నారు. ఒకరు మాట్లాడే విషయం రెండవవారికి అవగాహన కావడంలేదు. వీరందరినీ స్పీకరుగారికి తెలియవు. గవర్నరుగారికి అసలే భాషలో ఏ ఒక్కటి తెలియదు. తెలుగు సభ్యులు వారివారి సమస్యలను గురించి యీ సభకు తెలుగు భాషగా వారా తెలియజేసినప్పుడు అర్థదేతరులకు, ఆ ప్రసంగాల అర్థంయేమీ అంతు చిక్కటంలేదు. ఉదాహరణకు నిన్న మొన్న జరిగిన తంజావూరు కాలుదారుల రక్షణ శాసనం విషయం లీసుకోండి. అనేకమంది ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులు ఆ శాసనంగూర్చి వారి అభిప్రాయాలు తెలియజేశారు. వారు చెప్పిన విషయాలు తోటి తమిల సభ్యులకు, మళయాళ సభ్యులకు యితరులకు యంతవరకు అర్థమాయని నేను ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. దానికి కారణం యేమిటి. దేశంలో ఈనాడు విద్యావంతుల సంఖ్య తక్కువ. కొద్దిమంది విద్యావంతులలోనూ యింగ్లీషు తెలిసినవారు అత్యల్పం. ప్రజలకినాడు వయోజన ఓటింగు హక్కు యాయబడింది. ప్రజలు తమకు యిష్టమైన వ్యక్తిని యెన్నుకొని యీ శాసన సభకు పంపారు. ఆ ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు తమను యెన్నుకొన్న వారి అభిప్రాయాలను, యింగ్లీషురాని కారణంచేత యీ శాసన సభలో తెలియజేయలేక పోతున్నారు. ఇది ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాలకు వ్యతిరేకమని అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. ఈ గాట్టిలో నాలుగు భాషలు వారున్నారు. ఆయా ప్రతినిధులకు ఒకరు మాట్లాడుతున్నది యేమీ యింకొకరికి అర్థంకానప్పుడు యీ సమావేశం యొక్క అశయం సిద్ధిస్తుందా అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. యిదివరలో నా ప్రక్కన యింగ్లీషురాని సభ్యులు ఒకరు కూర్చుండేవారు. ఈ సభలో యేమి జరుగుతోందో సభ్యులకిచ్చిన కాగితాలలో యేమున్నదో వారికి తెలియజేసేవాడను. నే నీవిధంగా తెలియజేస్తేనేగాని ఆయనకు బోధపడేదిగాదు. వారికి యింగ్లీషు ప్రసంగాలను తెలుగులోకి తర్జుమా చేయవలసినవచ్చినప్పుడు నాకు సభలో జరుగు చర్చలను సరిగా వినే అవకాశం లేకుండావుంది. తప్పటికంటే మేము యింకా ఎంతగా సమావేశ కార్యకలాపాలను గురించి తెలుసుకోలేని స్థితిలో ఉండిపోవలసి వస్తోంది. శాసన సభ వ్యవహారాలను అర్థ

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చేసుకొని సమగ్రంగా వాటిలో పాల్గొనాలంటే వారివారి మాతృభాషలలోనికి అన్ని విషయాలను తర్జుమా చేయించి చెప్పటం అత్యవసరమనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. లేనట్లయితే, ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు తమ సమస్యలగురించి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విన్నవించుకోలేరు. ఈ తర్జుమాలకు అవసరమైన యేర్పాట్లు పెట్టినే చేయవలసియిస్తుంది. బెంగాల్ రాష్ట్రంలో బెంగాలీ, సంశాలీ, మొదలైన వివిధ భాషలవారున్నారు. ఈ వివిధ భాషలవారికి శాసన సభ కార్యకలాపాలగురించి సంగా తెలిసే నిమిత్తం ఆక్కడ సభ్యుల ప్రసంగాలను రికార్డు చేసే యేర్పాట్లు చేస్తున్న యీ మధ్య వేపల్లలో చూచాము. హైదరాబాద్ శాసన సభలోనూడె ఆలానే ఆంధ్ర, మహారాష్ట్ర, కర్నాటక భాషలవారున్నారు. అదేవిధంగా మద్రాస్ శాసనసభలోనూ భిన్న భాషలవారున్నారు. ఇక్కడ గూడా యెందుకు చేయరాదు అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ప్రజాప్రతినిధులకు అర్థమయ్యే భాషలో, మాతృ భాషలలో శాసనసభ కార్యకలాపాలు జరుపుటకు బదులు పరాయి భాష అయినట్లవంటి యింగ్లీషు భాషను ప్రభుత్వ భాషగా గుర్తించి కార్యకలాపాలు ఆ భాష ద్వారానే జరపటంవల్ల ప్రజాప్రతినిధులకు ప్రజలకు చాలా యిబ్బందిగా ఉన్నదని మరొక్కవారు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఇతర కారణాలను చూడకుండా ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆమోదించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. అసలు భాషాప్రముఖంగా రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి ప్రభుత్వం తక్షణం పూనుకుంటే అసలు యీ సమస్యలన్నీ తరెత్తవనేది గమనించి అందుకు పూనుకుంటారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI. D. SEETHARAMIAH :—"ఉపాధ్యక్షా, నేను ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరచుట దానికి ఈ క్రింది సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను—

'Add the following at the end:—

"and to cause all questions, answers and Bills translated in Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, etc., and be circulated to Members."

తీర్మాన ప్రతిపాదకులు నా సవరణను ఆంగీకరిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. తీర్మాన ఆశయం సంపూర్ణంగా నెరవేరాలంటే నా సవరణనుకూడా వారు ఆమోదించవలసి ఉంది. నా సవరణను వారు ఆంగీకరిస్తారకటానికి ఎట్టి సందేహంలేదు. తీర్మానమైన సవరణవైన ఈ సందర్భంలో నా అభిప్రాయాలు తెలియ జేస్తాను. మన శాసన సభ వివిధ ప్రాంతాలవారితో కూడుకొనివుంది. వివిధ భాషల వారు దీనిలో సభ్యులుగా ఉన్నారు. ఇంగ్లీషురాని వారందరో తమ మాతృభాషలైన, తెలుగు, తమిళం, మలయాళం భాషలలో మాట్లాడుతున్నారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో ఒక గౌరవ సభ్యుడు ప్రసంగించుతున్న విషయం మరొక గౌరవ సభ్యుడు అర్థం చేసుకోవడం చాలా కష్టంగా వుంది. సభ్యుల మాతృభాషలు వేరు. ఆ కారణంచేత ఈ సభా కార్యకలాపాలు ఇంగ్లీషులోనే జరగవలెనని అంటున్నారు. వయోజనవోటింగ్ వక్కు ప్రజలకు వచ్చిన తరువాత ఈ సభలోనికి ఇంగ్లీషురాని సభ్యులు అనేక మంది ఎన్నికైనారు. వీరందరూ తమ మాతృ భాషలో చక్కగా ఉపన్యసించగల సమర్థులు. లక్షలాది ప్రజల మన్ననను పొంది ఎన్నికైన ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు. కాని అట్టివారి స్థితి ఈ శాసన సభలో చాలా ఇబ్బందిగావుంది. తోటి సభ్యులు ప్రసంగించే దేమీ వారికి బోధపడడం లేదు. వారి అభిప్రాయాలు తెలిపుకోవాలన్నా కూడా చాలా కష్టంగావుంది. ప్రజా సామాన్య యొక్క గొడు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలుపుకొనే అవకాశం వారికినామ లేకుండా ఉంది.

[Sri D. Seetharamaiah]

[4th December 1952]

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P.M.

ప్రశ్నోత్తరాల సందర్భములూ బయటకున్న వైపరీత్యం గమనించండి. సభ్యులడిగిన ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానాలు రావడం లేదు. భాష తెలియని కారణంచేత మంత్రులు, అడిగిన ప్రశ్నలూ గమనించకుండా notice అని separate question అని అర్థం కావడం లేదు అంటున్నారు. అర్థమైనట్లు సటింపినప్పుడు జవాబు లిస్తున్నాయి. ఇది చాలా విచారమైన విషయం. ప్రపంచ దేశాలలో ఎక్కడైనా ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులకు బోధపడని భాషలో ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు జరుగుతున్నాయో అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఎన్ని దేశాలు, ఎన్ని రాష్ట్రాలు తమ కార్యకలాపాలను స్వభాష లలో కొనసాగించుకొంటున్నా మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం మాత్రం ఇంగ్లీషు భాషనే పట్టుకొని వ్రేలాడుతోంది. ఈ శాసన సభలో నాలుగైదు భాషలవారున్నారు. తెలుగు, తమిళం, మళయాళం, కన్నడం, ఉరుమా భాషలలో సభ్యులు మాట్లాడతారు. కాని వీటిలో వేటిని కూడా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించడం లేదు. బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్య వారు దేశాన్ని విడిచిపెట్టినా, వారి భాషను ఇంకా మనం విడిచిపెట్ట లేదు. పర భాషలలో ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు జరుగవలెననడంవల్ల ఎక్స్ ఇబ్బందులు పడవలసి వస్తోంది. ఉదాహరణకు ఇటీవల ఈ శాసనసభలో ఆమోదించబడిన తంజావూర్ కాలు దార్ల చట్టం విషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈ శాసన సభలో వ్యవసాయదారులైన సభ్యుల నేకమంది ఉన్నారు. రైతుల కష్ట సుఖాలు వారికి బాగుగా తెలుసును. కాలు దార్ల, వ్యవసాయ కూలీల రక్షణకు ఏ ఏ చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలో వారికి బాగా తెలుసు. అయినప్పటికీ బిల్లు ఇంగ్లీషులో వుండటవలన సవరణలను ఇంగ్లీషులోనే పంపవలసి వుండుటచేత భాష రాకపోవడం మూలంగా వారు తమ అమూల్యమైన సలహాలను ఇవ్వ లేక పోయినారు. ఇదే విధంగా శాసన సభ కార్యకలాపాలు జరుగుతూవుంటే ప్రజా స్వామిక సిద్ధాంతానికి ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో అవకాశం ఎక్కడవుంది అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ప్రశ్నోత్తరాల కాలం చిత్రవిచిత్ర సంఘటనలతో కూడుకొన్నదిగా ఈ నాడు పరిణ మించింది. సభ్యులు అడిగే ప్రశ్నలేమీ మంత్రులకు బోధపడడం లేదు. తెలుగులో ప్రశ్నలు వేస్తే అరవ మంత్రులతో సమాధానాలు సమర్పిస్తున్నాయి. ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం రావటంలేదు. అనేక ప్రశ్నలకు తప్పడు సమాధానాలు యిస్తున్నారు. ప్రశ్నోత్తరాల సమయంలో గౌరవ సభ్యులు గోవిందరావుగారు అడిగిన ప్రశ్న ఏమో తెలుసుకోకుండా తెలిస్తూ మంత్రిగారు, ఎవరో యిద్దరు కోట్లాడుకున్నారా అదినాకు తెలియదే అని సమాధానం యిచ్చారు. ఈ సమాధానాలు అవకాశ్యకరంగా ఉన్నాయని చెప్పుటకు విచారిస్తున్నాను. ఇక రాయలసీమ మంత్రి రంగారెడ్డిగారి విషయం గమనించండి. వారికి తెలుగు తెలుసుననుకుంటాను. వారిని సభ్యులు తెలుగులో ప్రశ్నించినప్పటికీ ఆయన అచ్చమైన ఆంగ్లభాషలోనే సమాధాన మిస్తారు. తెలుగులో సమాధానమిచ్చుటకు వారికిమీ కష్టమో నాకు అర్థం కావడం లేదు. మంత్రులకు తెలుగులో సమాధానమిచ్చుటకు కష్టముగావుంటే తర్జుమాదారులను నియమించబడదా? “సభ్యులకు తెలియనివ్వండి, తెలియకపోనివ్వండి, మీము ఇంగ్లీషులోనే మాట్లాడతాం, మా ప్రసంగాలు, సమాధానాలు, బిల్లులు మొదలగువాటిని ప్రాంతీయ భాషలలో తర్జుమా చేయించే ఏర్పాట్లుచేయం” అని ప్రభుత్వం హాటించటమే మరి వింతగా ఉంది. నిజంగా కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రివర్గంవారు ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాలపట్ల విశ్వాసం చూప దలచినట్లయితే అనుసరింపదగ్గ విధానం ఇదికాదు. వివిధ భాషలలోనికి ప్రసంగాలను తట్టాలను తర్జుమాచేయించినందువల్ల వారికి వచ్చే నష్టమేమీ లేదు. అడనంగా ఖర్చు అవుతుంది. కొంత హెచ్చుకాలంకూడా కావలసివస్తుంది అనే కుంటిసాకులను చూపి ఈ సభ సభ్యులలోని బహుళ సంఖ్యకులకు తెలియని భాషలో కార్యకలాపాలు నెరవేరు నడం లీవ్రంగా ఖండింపవలసిన విషయం. దీనిని కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులు, కాంగ్రెస్

4th December 1952] [Sri D. Seetharamaiah]

ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. పరభాషద్వారానే మిక్కు పరిపాలనాం అని అంటే ప్రజలు సహించరని వారు గమనించాలి. ఇంగ్లీషు తెలిసిన ఏ కొద్దిమంది కొరకో ఉద్దేశించ బడిందిగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఉండరాదు. కాబట్టి బిల్లులను, ప్రశ్నలను, లేఖలుకై వెళ్ళే సమాధానాలను తదితర కర పత్రాలను నాలుగు మాత్ర భాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా చేసి సభ్యులకు సకాలములో అందజేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను.

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ బిల్లునాన్ని బలపరుస్తూ దానికి ఒక సవరణను కూడా ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను. నా సవరణ యిది—

‘Add the following at the end :—

“and transact the business of the House in the four following languages of the State, namely :—

- (1) Tamil,
- (2) Telugu,
- (3) Malayalam,
- (4) Kanarese.”

ఈ బిల్లునం చాలాముఖ్యమైనటువంటిది. నేను తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుతుంటే ఆంధ్రులు కాని యితర మంత్రులకు బోధపడక పోవచ్చు. వినా, రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారికి తెలుగు అర్థమవుతుంది కనుక నెమ్మదిగా నా అభిప్రాయాలు వారికి తెలియజేస్తాను. సావధానంగా వివరించినందున వారిని కోరుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ఇంగ్లీషులో చెప్పండి.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారికి తెలుగు అర్థమవుతుంది. తెలుసుకోవాలనే సంకల్పమే వారికున్నట్లయితే వారికి నా ఉపన్యాసం యేమంత కష్టమైనదిగావుండదు. ఇంతకు ఈ బిల్లునం యేమీ సవరణ లేమీ వాటి అవశ్యకతలేమీ గౌరవ సభ్యులకు తెలియచేయటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తాను. ప్రాంతీయ భాషలలో మాట్లాడుట అనేది యీ నాదే కొత్తగా వుట్టిన సమస్య యేమీ కాదు. 1937 నుంచిగూడా యిది వుంటూనేవుంది. అనాడు కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులే సభా కార్యకలాపాలను మాతృభాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా చేయించవలసిందని కోరుతూ ఉండే వారు. ఈనాడు కొత్తగా దీనిని కమ్యూనిస్టులు సృష్టించలేదు. ఈ విషయం రాజగోపాలాచార్యులవారికి తెలియగదీమీకాదు. ఈ బిల్లునాన్ని యీనాడు కాంగ్రెసు వారు వ్యతిరేకించడంచూరు అంటే వాటికి ఏ రాజకీయ కారణాలో వారికి కనిపించి యుండవచ్చు. బిల్లునం యొక్క సబబు సందర్భంతో వారికి ప్రశక్తివున్నట్లు కనిపించలేదు. కమ్యూనిస్టు బూచిని చూపించి ఏ మంచివనినైనా అమలు జరుపకుండుటకు గౌరవ సభ్యుల మునుపల వితరీతభావాలు వుట్టించుటకు వారు యంతో ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. కాని ఒక్క ముఖ్య విషయాన్ని సభ్యులు గుర్తించవలసినది నేను కోరుచున్నాను. మనదేశం స్వాతంత్ర్యంపొంది ఐదేండ్లు దాటింది. అయినప్పటికి యీనాటికి కూడా మనం శరాయుభావనే పట్టుకొని ప్రాకులాడుతున్నాం. బ్రిటిషు సామ్రాజ్యవాదులు మనలను వాదిలామని అంటున్నా మనం వారిభాషను మాత్రం విడిచివెట్టం అని అనవలసిన దుర్బలపట్టింది. కాంగ్రెసువారు, రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు క్రేడూ రాజ్యసౌఖ్యనే (Welfare State) వారి ఆశయమని అంటున్నారు. ఈ క్రేడూ

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [4th December 1952]

రాజ్యమంటే విమిటి? ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి అర్థంకాని భాషలో ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నిర్వహించటం శ్రేయోరాజ్యప్రముఖలక్షణమా అని వారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలోనే కార్యకలాపాలు మనం కొనసాగిస్తాం అంటే, యెంతమందికి అర్థమవుతుందో ఆలోచించండి. ఈ సభలో అనేకమంది గౌరవసభ్యులకు యింగ్లీషు రాదు. అంతమాత్రం చేత అట్టివారికి ఈ శాసనసభా కార్యక్రమంలో పాల్గొనే అవకాశం యీ ప్రభుత్వం కలుగజేయదా అని రాజగోపాలాచార్యులగారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ఒక్క విషయం వారిని జ్ఞప్తియందుకుకోమని కోరుతున్నాను. దేశ భాషలోనే ప్రభుత్వం నిర్వహించబడాలి. ప్రజలకు అర్థమయేభాషే రాజభాషగావుండాలి, అని యెన్నో విధులుగా కాంగ్రెసు చిలుకపలుకులు పలుకుతూవచ్చింది. కాని, ఈనాడు రాజగోపాలాచార్యులగారు వాటిని యెంతమటుకు ఆవరణలో పెడుతున్నారు. ఈ సభలో వివిధ భాషలు మాట్లాడేవారున్నారనే విషయం రాజగోపాలాచార్యులగారికి తెలియవలసివంటిది గాదు. తెలుగులో మాట్లాడితే యితరప్రాంత సభ్యులకు అర్థంకావబంటేదు. అల్లాగే తమిళ సభ్యులు తమిళంలో ప్రసంగిస్తే మాబోట్లకు అదేమి బోధపడదు. ఇలాగే మళయాళ, కన్నడ సభ్యులు ప్రసంగాలుగూడా యితరులకు బోధపడటం లేదు. ఈ యిబ్బందిలేకుండా మనం కలిసివున్నంతవరకూ ఒకటి భాషలు మరొకరికి అర్థంకావాలనే కోరికతోనే వివిధ ప్రసంగాలను వేర్వేరు భాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా చేయించవలసిందని ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారినికోరాము. కాని యింతవరకు వారు మా కోరికనుపాటించలేదు. ఇది ఏ ఒక్కపార్టీకి సంబంధించినవిషయంగాదు. ఇంగ్లీషురాని సభ్యుల సంఖ్య యీనాడు యీ సభలో యెన్నటికన్నగూడా పెచ్చుగావుంది. వీరందరికీ మంత్రులచేసే ప్రసంగాలు యిచ్చే సమాధానాలు అర్థంకావలసి ఉంది. అందుకొరకే తర్జుమాలు చేయించవలసిందని మేము వారినికోరుతున్నాము. ఈ కోరికనుగూడా పక్ష రాజకీయాలతో ముడిపెట్టి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అభ్యంతరంపెప్పరింపజేసాడు. కమ్యూనిస్టులు తెచ్చారనే నాకుతో ఈతీర్మానాన్ని వారు వ్యతిరేకించరని ఆశకుండం. ఇదివరలో వారు ఒక సర్వాయం మాట్లాడుతూ కమ్యూనిస్టులు తెలుగులో మాట్లాడతలవడం విదో మతంత్ర మన్నట్లుగా చెప్పారు. మేమీనాడు తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుతున్నామంటే దానికి ఏ రాజకీయ కారణాలు లేవు. మమ్ములను ఎన్నుకొని యిచ్చటికి పంపిన ప్రజలే మమ్ములను తెలుగులో ప్రసంగించవలసిందని కోరాం. ప్రజల ఆజ్ఞను మేము ఎన్నడూ తిరస్కరించలేము. ప్రజావాంఛను ఈ శాసనసభలో ప్రతిబింబింప చేయడమే మా ముఖ్యద్దేశము. అందుకొరకే మేము తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుతున్నాము. ఈ నాడు మేము తెచ్చిన తీర్మానము ఎంతోకాలంగా కాంగ్రెస్ వారు సభావేదికలనుంచి వెల్లడిస్తున్న సిద్ధాంతాలకు అనుగుణమైనట్టిదేనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ నాడు (opposition) పార్టీ వారు తీర్మానాన్ని తినుకొనివచ్చారు అనే కారణం దానిని కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులు వ్యతిరేకించరాదని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇతరకాలంగా వారు ప్రజలకిచ్చిన వాగ్దానాలను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకోవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. అధికారంలోకి వచ్చేవరకు కాంగ్రెసు వారు మాతృభాషలకు ప్రాముఖ్యమివ్వవలసినదని చెబుతూవచ్చారు. తీరా అధికారంలోకి వచ్చేసరికి వారు చేస్తున్న పనేమిటి? మాతృభాషలను అధివృద్ధికొనివ్వకుండా నిరోధించడమే ఈనాడు కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం చేస్తున్న పని. అదృష్టవశాత్తూ దురదృష్టవశాత్తూ మన రాష్ట్రంలో నాలుగు భాషలు మాట్లాడేవారం వున్నాం. వివిధ ప్రాంతాల ప్రతినిధులు ఇక్కడ సమావేశమై శాసన నిర్మాణం చేయవలసిన అవత్వం ఉంది. ఒకరు చెప్పేది మరొకరికి బోధపడాలంటే ఆయా ప్రసంగాలను వివిధ భాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా చేయవలసిన అవసరం ఎంతైనావుంది. ఈ అవసరాన్ని తీర్చేనిమిత్తమే మేము యీ తీర్మానాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించాము. ఇంగ్లీషులో ప్రసంగించగలిగినవారికే ఈ శాసన

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సభలో ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని వెల్లడించే అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. ఈనాడు దేశంలోని వయోజనులందరికీ ఓటింగుహక్కు వున్నదనే విషయం ఎవరూ ఖచ్చితంగా ఉన్నది. విద్యావంతులైన, ధనవంతులైన ఏ కొద్దిమందికి మాత్రమే ఉద్దేశించబడి తయారు చేయబడినట్టిదాగా మన రాజ్యాంగాన్ని ప్రజలు అర్థంజేసుకొనేటట్లు ప్రవర్తించవద్దని గౌరవసభ్యులందరికీ విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇంగ్లీషు వచ్చిన వారికి మాత్రమే శాసన సభ్యులు కాగల హక్కు ప్రత్యేకించబడిందా అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. మన రాజ్యాంగం యొక్క ఉద్దేశ్యం అట్టిదికాదు. శాసనసభకు అన్ని భాషలలో మాట్లాడగలిగినవారు ఎన్నుకొనబడేహక్కు ఉన్నపుడు వారి వారి భాషలలో ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు నిర్వహించే హక్కు ఎందుకు లేకుండా పోతుందో నాకేమీ అర్థంకావడంలేదు.

“అందువల్ల తెలుగు, అరవము, కన్నడము, మలయాళము అనే యీ నాలుగు 4 p.m. భాషలు మాట్లాడేవాళ్లు ఆయా భాషలలో ప్రశ్నలు అడిగినప్పుడు వాళ్లకు ఆయా భాషలలో జవాబులు చెప్పితే ఉపయోగంగావుంటుంది. లేకపోతే వాళ్లయొక్క అశయాలూ, అభిలాషలూ యీ సభా కార్యక్రమంలో తీరవు. ఒక్క ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలో జవాబు యిస్తూ ఉంటే వారికి తెలియక నిరుత్సాహపడుతారు. తెలిసేటటువంటి భాషలో చెప్పితే, తదుపరి ప్రశ్నలు వేయటానికి వీలుంటుంది. ఈ సూచన ప్రభుత్వం అంగీకరించాలి. నిరాకరిస్తే ప్రయోజనములేదు. ప్రశ్నలు వేయాలని సభ్యులకు అశవుంటుంది గాని నిరుత్సాహపరచితే కార్యక్రమం సఫలం కానేరదు. ఎక్కువ ప్రశ్నలు వేసి సభా కార్యక్రమం అడ్డం చేసుకోవటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తే అయితే కావచ్చు. దీనివల్ల ప్రయోజనమేగాని, నష్టమేగాని అని చెప్పటానికి వీలులేదు. అప్పుడే సభ్యుల అశయాలు తీరటానికి అవకాశం వుంటుంది అందువల్ల యీ సభా కార్యక్రమం అన్ని భాషలలోను తర్జుమా చేయించమని ప్రభుత్వంకు యీ రోజున విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. నేను యీ మాటలు చెప్పతూ ఉన్నప్పుడు అధికమంత్రి సుబ్రహ్మణ్యంగారు నీటూలునుంచి లేచి పోయారు. ఒకటే వారికి యీ సభా కార్యక్రమం అన్ని భాషలలోను తర్జుమా చేయించడం యిష్టములేదేమో అనుకుంటున్నాను. ఈ సమస్య చాలా ప్రధానమైనది. దీన్ని నిర్ణయించేయవద్దని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయం సభ్యులందరును జాగ్రత్తగా ఆలోచించమని కోరుతున్నాను. సభ్యులందరు వికగ్రహంగా అంగీకరిస్తే యీ సమస్య పరిష్కరింపబడగలదు. తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న వేసినప్పుడు తెలుగు తెలిసిన మంత్రి తెలుగులోనే జవాబు చెప్పటానికి సావకాశం ఉంటుంది. అరవం తెలిసిన సుబ్రహ్మణ్యంగారు అరవంలో చెప్పగలిగేకాని, తెలుగులో చెప్పలేదు. తెలుగు సభ్యుడు తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న చేస్తే వారు ఇంగ్లీషులో జవాబు యిస్తే, తెలుగు సభ్యులకు అర్థంకాదు. వారికి అర్థంకావాలంటే, తెలుగు తర్జుమా చేయించితేనే తెలియగలదు. లేకపోతేకాదు. అప్పుడు ఆ సభ్యుని నిరుత్సాహపరచినట్లేగదా; ఈ సుబ్రహ్మణ్యంగారు వారి మాతృభాషలో మాట్లాడటానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా ఉన్నట్టు కనబడుచున్నారు. సుబ్రహ్మణ్యంగారు యీ ముఖ్యవిషయము తెలుసుకోవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. ఈ విషయములో కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులకు ఒక విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. వారంతా ప్రభుత్వపక్షమున సభ్యులుగా ఉంటే ఉండవచ్చు. వారంతా మేము మొత్తము సుమారు 70% ఇంగ్లీషు భాష వచ్చినవాళ్లమేకదా, మాకు యీ తర్జుమాతో పనిలేదు, ఇంగ్లీషు తెలియనివాళ్లు ఎట్లాగో manage చేసుకొంటారు. ఇప్పుడు యీ భాష తర్జుమాతో పనిలేదు అని అనుకుంటే అనుకోవచ్చు. యీ విషయములో వారికి ఒక విషయము విజ్ఞప్తికి తెచ్చుచున్నాను. వారందరు ప్రజాప్రతినిధులని గుర్తించగోరారు. ప్రజలకు సభా కార్యక్రమం వివిధంగా జరుగుచున్నదో తెలుపవలసిన భాగ్యవారి మీదవుంటుందని గుర్తించగోరారు. ఈ భాష తర్జుమా విషయం పరిశీలించు

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

[4th December 1952]

టకు 1938 వ సంవత్సరములో ఒక Select Committee ని వేసియున్నారు. అందులో భాషా ప్రయక్త రాష్ట్రాలు కావాలనికోరి యున్నాము. భాషాప్రయక్త రాష్ట్రాలు ఏర్పడినదాకా ఉండడమనేది వేరేసమస్య అంతకన్నా యిది సులభమైన మార్గం అని అంటున్నాను. గనుక రాష్ట్రపథ్యం అయినా యీ సమస్యకు పరిష్కార మార్గం అలోచించాలి. భాష తర్జుమాచేయించి సభాకార్యక్రమం అన్ని భాషలలో నడిపించాలని ప్రజలు అందోళన చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రజాప్రతినిధులైన మనము ప్రజలకు కార్యక్రమం ఎట్లాజరుగుచున్నదో చెప్పవలసిన బాధ్యత మనమైన తున్నదని గుర్తించాల్సిన అవసరమున్నది. Public Works మంత్రి శ్రీ రంగా రెడ్డిగారికి ఒక విషయం చెప్పవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. శ్రీ రంగా రెడ్డిగారి మాతృభాష తెలుగు అని యిక్కడ సభ్యులందరికీ తెలుసును. వారిని తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న వేసినప్పుడు వారు తెలుగులో సమాధానం చెప్పితే, వారికి సభ్యులమీద గౌరవమున్నట్లే; అట్లుచేయకుండా ఒక్కొక్కప్పుడు తెలుగులో చెప్పదామా, ఇంగ్లీషులో చెప్పదామా అని భయపడి, సందేహిస్తున్నారు. బలవంత పెట్టలేనాని తెలుగులో చెప్పరు. దీనికి కారణం అధికారం చేతిలో ఉన్నదనేదిగా కనబడుచున్నది. ఇక మంత్రి కృష్ణారావుగారు ఇంగ్లీషులో జవాబుచెప్పటకు ఒక కారణము చెప్పారు. అదేమిటంటే ఎవరైనా తెలుగులో జవాబు చెప్పమంటే చెప్పతాను లేకపోతే చాలామందికి ఇంగ్లీషు భాష వచ్చు, గనుక వారు అందరికీ తెలియటానికి ఇంగ్లీషులో చెప్పతా నంటారు. ఇటువంటి కారణము వారు ఉపసంహరించుకోవాలి. తెలుగు మంత్రి గనుక తెలుగులోనే జవాబు చెప్పాలి. సభ్యులుగా ఉన్నటువంటి వారు ఒకే జవాబు ఒక పర్యాయం తెలుగు, అదే జవాబు అరవము, గోన్నడము, మలయాళంలో చెప్పే తే మాకేమి అభ్యంతరం ఉండదు కాని ప్రత్యేకంగా తానన సభ్యులు కొందరు తెలుగులోను, మిగిలినవారు, వారివారి భాషలలోనే చెప్పవలసిన అవసరంతున్నది. ఎక్కువమందికి ఇంగ్లీషు వచ్చును గనుక వారు ఇంగ్లీషులోనే జవాబు చెప్పతామంటారు. ఈ సభలో తెలుగు సభ్యులు మంత్రులు ఇంగ్లీషులో జవాబు లిచ్చునట్లును వారికి అదేమా ఒర్డం తెలియక అదేమా తెలుసు కొంటానికి ఎంతబాధపడుతున్నారో మంత్రిగారికి తెలియడంలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క మంత్రిపదవులలో తున్న యితర మంత్రులకు అంతకన్న తెలియడం లేదు. వారియొక్క ప్రశ్నలకు జవాబులు ఏమి యిచ్చిందని గూడా వారికి గొడవ క్రింద తయారైంది. మేము మంత్రిపదవులలో ఉన్నాము, మమ్మలను అనేది ఎవరు, ఏ భాష అయితే నేమి, మాకు తెలిసింది ఇంగ్లీషు భాషమే, అంతకని ఇంగ్లీషు లోనే చెప్పతాము, తెలుసుకొంటే తెలుసుకొండి లేకపోతే లేదు, అన్న ఉద్దేశ్యము తుంటే అది వద్దలి కాదు. ప్రజాప్రతినిధులైనవారు అట్లా అంటే ప్రజానీకానికి జవాబు చెప్పవలసివుంటుందని గుర్తించ గోర్తాను. ఇటువంటి సమాధానాలు ఒకరు తెలుగులో అడగడం, వారికి ఇంగ్లీషులో సమాధానాలువ్వడం, యింకొకరు అరవం, మరొకరు మలయాళం ఇట్లాంటి పరిస్థితులు ఈ సభలో ఏర్పడితే, ఇదంతా ఒక పిచ్చిచార్జ్ అనుపరిణాగా తయారైంది. ఏ ఏ భాషలువచ్చి మంత్రులు, ఆయా భాషలలో అడగబడిన ప్రశ్నలకు ఆయా భాషలలో సమాధానం చెప్పకపోతే, ఆ సభ్యులను ఈ మంత్రులు ఆ గౌరవపరచినట్లని గుర్తించ గోరుతున్నాను. గనుక నేను చేసే విజ్ఞప్తి యేమిటంటే, తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న వేస్తే, జవాబు తెలుగులోను, ఇతర భాషలలో వేస్తే ఆ భాషలలోను సమాధానాలుయితే, అది మంచి వద్దలి అని అంటున్నాను. సభ్యులందరికీ ఈ సభలో ఏమి జరిగేది తెలియకుండా ఉంటే, ఇది సరియైన కార్యక్రమం క్రిందకు రానేరదు. మంత్రులు ఏవో విచిత్రపు జవాబులు ఇచ్చి మరు ప్రశ్న రాకుండా తప్పించుకుంటున్నారని తెలుస్తున్నది. సభ్యులకు కొందరికి అరవము

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రాకపోలే, వారికి వచ్చిన భాషలూ సమాధానం చెప్పితే వారి కేమియు అభ్యంతరము ఉండదు. రాజాజీగారియొక్క కాంగ్రెసుపార్టీ సభ్యులందరికీ నేను ఈ విషయాలను చాగా గమనించటానికి చెప్పుతున్నాను. మన మందరికీని మాతృభాష అనేది ఉండని అందరికీ తెలిసు. దానిమీద వారికి గౌరవం వున్నదనుకుంటున్నాను. ఈ మాతృ భాషకు ప్రాముఖ్యత ఇవ్వాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులమైనందులకు ప్రజల ఆశయాలు గమనించి వారియొక్క అభిప్రాయాలు, శక్తి సామర్థ్యాలు మాత్రం మనం అంగీకరించాలి. అందువల్ల నేను ఈ సూచన చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజల మాతృ భాషలూ ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవహారాలను నడిపించకపోతే ఇది కేవలం ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క అసమర్థతయనిచే చెప్పవలసి ఉంటుంది. రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంకూడా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం నుంచి ఈ ఇంగ్లీషు భాషకు ప్రాతినిధ్యం లభించాలని కోరినది. ప్రభుత్వం సోయిన దృక్పథంతో ఈ భాషా తత్వమూ విషయం ఆలోచించినట్లయితే, ఇంగ్లీషు భాష ప్రాతినిధ్యం లభిస్తాక తప్పదు. బ్రిటిష్ వారు పల్లిపోయినను ఇంకను వారి భాషను పట్టుకొని వ్రేలాడుతుంటే, యిక మాతృ భాషల సంగతి యేమిటని అడుగుతున్నాను. తెలుగు వాళ్లుమాదిరిగానే కన్నడిగుగూడా వారి వ్యవహారాలు కన్నడములో జరిపించాలంటున్నారు. ఈ భాషను గూడ ముందుతెచ్చని కన్నడిగులు కోరుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం సరిగా ఆలోచించినట్లయితే దీనికి అనేక పద్ధతులు ఉన్నవి. అందువల్ల నా సవరణను అంగీకరించమని కోరుతున్నాను.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. on a point of order, is there no time-limit for the hon. Member? We have got a big agenda and we have got a number of other resolutions. I am afraid, it will not be possible for the House to reach them.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“ It is not a point of order.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ మరొక ముఖ్యమైనవిషయం చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు తెలుగు జిల్లాలకు సంబంధించిన రికార్డు అంతయు తెలుగు లోనికి తర్జుమా చేయించడం ఒకటి. రెండవది, ఇక మీదట అంతయు తెలుగులోనే వ్యవహారాలు జరిపించమని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ పద్ధతి జరిపించినట్లయితే, కొలది కాలంలో మన మాతృ భాషకు దోహద మిచ్చినట్లు అవుతుంది. ఈ విషయంలో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఒక విషయం చెప్పారు. ఈ తెలుగు వ్యవహారాలు జరిపించడమనేది experimental గా తెలుగు జిల్లాలలో తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలోను, దక్షిణాదిక ఒక జిల్లాలోను ఆయా భాషల ప్రకారం వ్యవహార కార్యక్రమం జరిపించుటకు ఆరంభించాము కాని అది సరిగా successful గా కాదని అన్నారు. ఈ విషయములో నేను ఒక విషయం చెప్పుతున్నాను. Experiment successful గా లేదంటే, తెలుగు జిల్లాలకు ఆరవకలెక్టర్లనున్నా, ఆరవ జిల్లాలకు ఏ ఇతర భాషీయలూ వేస్తే ఇది ఎట్లా కొనసాగుతుందో ఆలోచించాలి. తెలుగు జిల్లాలకు తెలుగు కలెక్టర్లనున్నా, ఆరవ జిల్లాలకు ఆరవ కలెక్టర్లనున్నా వేసి వ్యవహారము నడవమంటే ఇది ఎందుకు successful కాదో తెలుసుకొన గోరుతాను. అట్లా చేయక కృత్రిమ ఆలోచనతో చేసే ఈ పద్ధతి ఎందుకు success అవుతుంది. అప్పుడు ఈ experiment సరియైన పద్ధతిలో నడప లేదన్న మాట.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I move for closure of the debate on this Resolution as enough has already been said on it and we have to reach as large a number of Resolutions as possible.”

4th December 1952] [Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar]

ഒരൊന്നു കാരണമെങ്കിലും നമ്മുടെ ഭാഷയേയും സംസ്കാരത്തേയും എല്ലാ നല്ല കാര്യങ്ങളേയും ചവിട്ടി മെതിക്കുവാൻ മുന്നോട്ടുവന്ന ബ്രിട്ടീഷുകാരുടെ കിങ്കനായ മലബാർ കലക്ടർ എം. പി. നാരായണ മേനോനെ *censure* ചെയ്തു. അന്ന് ശ്രീമാൻ എം. പി. നാരായണ മേനോൻ വെല്ലുവിളിച്ച പറയുകയുണ്ടായി: 'എന്റെ മാതൃഭൂമിയുടെ മണ്ണിൽ നിന്നുകൊണ്ട്, എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടാൻ തന്ന അമ്മയെ അമ്മ, അമ്മ എന്ന് വിളിച്ചു പറിച്ച എന്റെ മാതൃഭാഷയിൽ സംസാരിക്കുന്നത് വെള്ളക്കാരനായ കലക്ടർ ഇഷ്ടമില്ലെങ്കിൽ അയാൾ ഇവിടെനിന്ന് പോയ്ക്കൊള്ളണം എന്ന്.' ഈ മഹത്തായ നാട്ടിന്റെ പാരമ്പര്യം ഇന്ന് കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് മന്ത്രിമാർ പാലിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്ന് ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചു കൊള്ളട്ടെ!

"മഹാത്മാ ഗാന്ധിജിനെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട് ഒരു ഹരിജൻ സൂര്യയെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഭരണകൂടത്തിൽ ഇരുത്തുകയാണ് എന്റെ ആഗ്രഹം എന്ന്. അതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം എന്താണ്? സാധാരണക്കാരനായ ഒരാൾക്ക് ഭരണകാര്യത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. പക്ഷെ ഇന്ന് എന്താണ് നടക്കുന്നത്? ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാർ അവരുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയിൽ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. മന്ത്രിമാർക്കുട്ടെ ട്രാൻസ്ലേഷൻ പറയുന്ന അവർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലെ സംസാരിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്ന്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആഗ്രഹവും അഭിപ്രായവുമെങ്കിൽ ശക്തിമത്തായ പ്രവാചകന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം നീക്കം ചെയ്ത് ആത്മമതം വേണമെന്ന് അഭാവത്തിൽനിന്നുകൂടി പഠിക്കാൻ മന്ത്രിപ്രവരന്മാരുടെ സാഹസികതയാണ് വിദ്വര നമസ്കാരം.

"ഈ ഇംഗ്ലീഷു ഭാഷ ഇന്നും നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ ആളുകളുടെമേൽ വെച്ചുകെട്ടേണ്ട ആവശ്യം എന്താണെന്നു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഇതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം ജനാധിപത്യ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളോ മതങ്ങളോ എല്ലാംതന്നെ ചവിട്ടി മെതിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമെ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഭരണം നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നാണോ എന്ന് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന പ്രമേയങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രസംഗങ്ങളും മന്ത്രിമാർക്ക് മനസ്സിലാകണം. അതുപോലെതന്നെ അവർ പറയുന്ന സംഗതികൾ ഞങ്ങൾക്കും മനസ്സിലാകണം. തീർച്ചയായും ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും തെലുങ്കിലും തമിഴിലും ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ മലയാളി എം. എൽ. എ. മിക്ക് മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. മിസ്റ്റർ കമ്മന്ററോ വാദിച്ചപ്പോൾ അത് മനസ്സിലാകണം. എന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ പല പുതിയ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾക്കും തങ്ങളുടെ അനുഭവം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. ഇതു നിഷേധിക്കുക എന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം നിങ്ങൾ എന്തുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞാലും ശരി ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു പുറംതൊഴി, അത് അനുസരിച്ചു ഞങ്ങൾ കാര്യങ്ങൾ തീർപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ളതും, അത് ഞങ്ങൾ നടത്തും എന്ന ഒരു മട്ടാണ്. ഇതു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ജനാധിപത്യവിരുദ്ധമാണെന്നു. ഗാന്ധിജി ആഗ്രഹിച്ചതിനും പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ചതിനും എതിരാണ്. ഇതു ജനാധിപത്യത്തിന് ഒരു വെല്ലുവിളിയായ സംഗതി ആകയാൽ ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പരിശോധിക്കണം എന്ന് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു അപേക്ഷ കൂടിയുണ്ട്. ഈ അസെംബ്ലിയിൽ സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു തീരെഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു കാലത്ത് ഞാൻ ചെയ്ത ഒന്നാമത്തെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി പല ഭാഷകളിൽ സംസാരിക്കുക കയ്യാൽ മറ്റുള്ളവർക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ ഒരു ഏല്പാട്ടു ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്ന്. മാത്രമല്ല ഏഴു കഴിഞ്ഞു. മന്ത്രിമാർക്കും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനും ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു പോലെയുള്ള കാര്യം വാദമുണ്ടോ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. പല തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകൾ കൊണ്ടും വിജയനഗർക്കൊണ്ടും ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുവാൻ ഇതുവരെ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലായിരിക്കാം. ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ ഇതിലേക്കു ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നും ഈ സംഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ചു കാര്യമായി ചിന്തിച്ചു ഒരു പരിഹാരം കാണുമെന്നും ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ കോടിക്കണക്കായ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആഗ്രഹങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്ന് സന്തോഷം നൽകുകയും എടുക്കുമെന്നും ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അതിനായി അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു."

* SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—“ ഭാഷാഭിപ്രായം, ശ്രീ C. V. K. Rao 4-20 p.m.

നായർ മേമ്പടിയെ പറ്റി പക്ഷക്കൂട്ടം വലക്കൂട്ടം സേന പട്ട സർവ്വതോ ഭാഷാഭിപ്രായം—

'Add the following at the end of the resolution:—

"and arrange reports and documents that are supplied to the Members in four regional languages, viz., Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Kanarese."

[Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy] [4th December 1952]

“ఈ తీర్మానానికి యీ సవరణ ఉపపాదించడంలోని ఉద్దేశ్యము ఈ తీర్మానము వి ఉద్దేశ్యముతో ప్రవేశ పెట్టుబడిందో, ఆ తీర్మాన ఉద్దేశ్యాన్ని పూర్తిచేయడమే యీ సవరణ పుద్దేశ్యము. అయితే యీ తీర్మానము ప్రకారం సభ్యులకు అంద జేయబడుతున్న రిపోర్టులు, బిల్లులు వగైరా సభ్యులందరికీ తెలియడంకొరకు వారి వారి భాషలలో తర్జుమా చేయించవలసి యున్నది. రిపోర్టులు ఆ యీ ప్రాంతీయ భాషల లోనికి తర్జుమా చేయబడవలస యింగ్లీషు రాని సభ్యులకూడా ఆ రిపోర్టులు చదువు కొని చర్చలలో సమర్థంగా పాల్గొనగలుగుతారు. అంతేగాక ప్రభుత్వ కార్య కలాపాలను గురించి ప్రజలు తెలుసుకొనే అవకాశం వుంటుంది. అంతే యీ తర్జుమా వలన యిటు సభ్యులకు అటు ప్రజలకు కూడా ప్రయోజనం ఉంటుంది.

“ఇండియన్ యూనియన్ రాజ్యాంగము 350 క్లౌజును ప్రకారం ప్రతి పౌరుడు తన యిబ్బందులను తొలగించుకొనుటకు కేంద్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలకు పెట్టుకునే పిటిషన్లు ఆ యీ రాష్ట్ర భాషలలో పెట్టుకోవచ్చు. కాని శ్రీ రెవెన్యూ మంత్రి మాజిక్లవేలు నాయకరుగారిని తెలుగులో పెట్టుకోబడిన ఒక పిటిషను విషయం ప్రశ్నిస్తే ఇంగ్లీషులో మహజరు పంపివటులయితే ఆ మహజరు విషయంలో చూస్తానని చెప్పారు. మంత్రిగారు చెప్పిన సమాధానం రాజ్యాంగములో యివ్వబడిన గ్యారంటీకి విరుద్ధంకాదా?

“అలాగే ఎసంబ్లి రూల్సు ప్రకారం ప్రతి సభ్యుడు ఇంగ్లీషు, హిందీ, తెలుగు, తమిళం, మలయాళం, కన్నడం—యీ ఆరు భాషలలో దేనిలోనైనా మాట్లాడ వచ్చు. వీటికి రిపోర్టింగు ఉంటుంది. కాని మిగతా సభ్యులకు ఆయా భాషలలో మాట్లాడేవారు విమి మాట్లాడుతున్నారో తెలుసుకునే అవకాశం లేదు. తోటి సభ్యులు విమి మాట్లాడుతున్నారో తెలుసుకోకుండా మాట్లాడడం శాసన సభ్యుల హక్కులకు భంగకరం కాదా? ఈ సభ గౌరవానికి భంగకరం కాదా? ఇతర సభ్యులు మాట్లాడేది తెలుసుకోగలిగినప్పుడే సభ్యులందరు సమర్థంగా పాల్గొన గలుగు తారు. అందుకే శాసన సభ వ్యవహారాలు తర్జుమా చేయమని కోరేది. కాని యీ విషయం అదివరలో ప్రస్తావించినప్పుడు ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు సభ్యులందరు ఎవరు ఏ భాషలో మాట్లాడినా జాగ్రత్తగా కొన్ని రోజులకు యితరులు చెప్పేది తెలుసుకో గలుగుతారు, ఆ రకంగా తర్జుమా సమస్య పరిష్కారమవుతుందని చెప్పి యున్నారు. కాని యిది ఆచరణ సాధ్యమైన సూచనైనా అని ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇప్పుడు స్పీకరుగా ఉన్నవారు 7 సంవత్సరములనుండి స్పీకరుగా ఉన్నారు. తెలుగులో సభ్యులు అడిగే విషయాలు యిప్పటికీ వారికి తెలియవు. అలాగే ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారికికూడా సరిగా అర్థంకాదు. అందువలన ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారి సూచన ఆచరణ సాధ్యమైనదికాదని తేలుతుంది. రాధ్యత తప్పించుకొనేందుకు ఆచరణ సాధ్యముకాని మార్పులు చెప్పితే వివిధ ప్రయోజనం?

“సభ్యులు అడిగిన ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానం చెప్పడంలో మంత్రులు అలక్ష్యం చూపుతున్నారు. తెలుగు తెలియకపోయినా తెలిసినట్లు నటించేవారు కొందరు. భాష తెలిసినా, సమాధానం చెప్పనివారు కొందరు. భాష తెలియలేదని చెప్పకుండా, భాష తెలుసుకోటానికి ప్రయత్నించకుండా “కోటిస్” అంటున్నారు. ఇలా “కోటిసు” అనడం గౌరవం అని మన మంత్రులు భావిస్తున్నట్లున్నారు. ధమత్కారంగా అంటున్నామని సంకోషించి యుండవచ్చు. ఇది సంకోషించే విషయమేమిగాదు. స్కూలు డిటెయిల్స్ అయితే మీ సమాధానానికి నశ్చకునేం

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பட்டது. அவரவர்களுடைய பாஷையில் அவர்களுடைய கல்வி வளர வேண்டும் என்று மிக மிகப் பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி நடந்து வந்தது. அந்த நாளில் பாரதியார் 'யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ்மொழிபோல் இனிதாவதெங்கும் காணோம்' என்று பாடியது நமது ரூபகத்திற்கு வருகிறது. இதை நான் ஏதோ வேடிக்கைக்காக சொல்லவில்லை. அவரவர்களுடைய பாஷை வளர வேண்டும், ஆனால் அவரவர்களுடைய பாஷையில் கல்வி பயில் வேண்டும், அவர்களுடைய பாஷையை புரிந்தகொண்டு இலக்கியங்களை புரிந்து கொண்டு கல்வி கற்று வந்தால்தான் அவரவர்களுடைய பாஷை வளரும். அவரவர்களுடைய பாஷையிலேயே கவிதைகள் இருக்க வேண்டும். உண்மையாகவே அவரவர்களுடைய பாஷையில் இலக்கியங்கள் வேண்டும் என்றால் அரசாங்கத்தின் நடவடிக்கைகள் பூராவும் நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கல்வி முறை பூராவும், நாட்டின் சரித்திரம் பூராவும், விஞ்ஞானம் பூராவும் மற்ற எந்த இலக்கியங்களும் அந்தந்த பாஷையிலேயே பயிலுவிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் பாஷையின் வளர்ச்சி ஏற்படும். இதைத்தான் நாம் உலகம் பூராவிலும் பார்க்கிறோம். உலகில் ஆங்கிலம் பிரெஞ்சும் எவ்வளவு அளவிற்கு வளர்ச்சி அடைந்திருக்கிறது என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். உலகம் பூராவும் அந்த பாஷை வளர்ச்சி அடைந்திருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் அந்த பாஷையின் இலக்கியமும் கவிதையும் மட்டும் அல்ல. அந்த அடிப்படையில் மட்டும் பாஷை வளர்ச்சி அடையாது. மக்களின் நடவடிக்கைகளும் விவகாரங்கள் பூராவும் அந்த பாஷையிலேயே நடந்து வந்தால் தான் அந்த பாஷை வளர்ச்சி அடையும். சுதந்திர நாட்டில் அதன் அடிப்படையில் அந்தந்த நாட்டில் மக்கள் தங்களுடைய சொந்த பாஷையை வளர்ப்பதற்கு வசதி செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். அதற்கு உரிமை பிடுகலாம். நாம் சுதந்தரம் பெற்று ஐந்து வருஷங்களாகியும் கூட இன்னும் ஆங்கில பாஷையிலேயே நம் நடவடிக்கைகள் நடப்பது என்பது துர்பாக்கிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் நமக்கு சுதந்தரம் கிடைத்து விட்டது என்று கூட சொல்லிக் கொள்ளமுடியவில்லை. ஆகவே இதை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு, சுதந்தர உணர்ச்சியை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு, நம்முடைய தாய் மொழியைப் பேசுவதற்கு உரிமை வேண்டும். நான் இந்த சட்டசபையில் பேசுவதைப் பார்த்து விட்டு நீங்களே பேசுகிறீர்கள் என்று கேட்கலாம். நான் பேசி வருகிறேன் என்பதை நான் மறுக்கவில்லை. தாய் மொழியில் பேச வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லும்போது அதற்கு அவசியமானதை எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம். இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய அமைப்பின் கீழ் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் பன் மொழி பேசக்கூடியவர்கள் இங்கு உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற காலத்தில் நம்முடைய நடவடிக்கைகளை அதன் படி அமைத்துக்கொள்வது என்பது தான் இதில் அடங்கி இருக்கிறது. அந்த பிரச்சனைதான் இதில் அடங்கி யிருக்கிறது. இன்று இந்த சபையில் பலருக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாது. அவ்விதம் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது அவர்களுடைய நன்மைக்கு இல்லை, நம்முடைய அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் நாம் என்ன சொல்லி இருக்கிறோம். நாம் இப்பொழுது சர்வ ஆதிபத்தியம் அடைந்திருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த நிலையில் ஜனநாயக குடியரசு அமைப்பதற்கு நாம் கீழ் கண்ட சபத்தை அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் அமைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். நீங்களாகவே அவ்விதம் அமைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதாக பறைசாற்றிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள். ஆகவே இங்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள், ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்கள், பிற மொழி தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்கள், தங்களுடைய மொழி ஒன்றையே அறிந்திருக்கக் கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஏதோ பொம்மையாக உட்காருவதற்கு இங்கு வரவில்லை. பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான மக்கள், கிட்டத்தட்ட லட்சக் கணக்கான மக்கள், அவர்களை இங்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் ராஜ்யத்தின் அரசியல் விவகாரங்களில் பூராவிலும் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்றுதான் அவர்களை ஜனங்கள் இங்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கு என்ன நடக்கிறது என்றும் இங்கு என்ன பேசிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்றும் தெரிந்து கொள்ள முடியாமல் இங்கு உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அவர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அனுப்பி இருக்கக் கூடிய மக்களின்

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உரிமையை இங்கே பரிசீலிக்கப்படுகிறது என்பதாக இல்லையா? இன்றைக்கு இந்த அரசியல் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் நாம் இந்த சட்டசபையில் சபதம் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்த சபதத்தை நாம் நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். அதனுடைய முக்கியமான பொறுப்பு நமக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் இருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுது தான் உண்மையாகவே சர்வ ஆதிபத்திய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுத்ததாகும். மொழி வாரி மாகாணம் இல்லாத நிலைமையில் பன்மொழி பேசக் கூடியவர்கள் இந்த சபையின் விவாதத்தில் பங்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு பூர்ண உரிமை அளிக்க வேண்டியது முதல் வேலை. இரண்டாவதாக இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தின் பிரகாரம் இங்கு வரக்கூடிய தஸ்தாவேஜுகள் பூராவும் அந்தந்தத் தாய் மொழியில் இருந்தாக வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்கு அதிக பணச் செலவு ஆகுமே என்று ஒரு ஆட்சேபணை சொல்லலாம். அப்பொழுது இங்கிலீஷில் அச்சடித்துக் கொடுக்கவில்லையா? இந்த சட்ட சபையிலும் நாம் என்ன செய்கிறோம், என்ன பேசுகிறார்கள் என்பதை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல நாம் மக்களுக்கு ஜவாப்தாரி இல்லையா? அவர்களுக்கு பதில் சொல்ல இங்குள்ளவர்கள் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையாகவே அவர்களுக்கு பிரதிநிதித்துவம் வகித்து இருக்கக் கூடிய முறையில் நாம் அவர்களுக்கு ஜவாப்தாரியாவோம். இங்கு நடப்பவைகளைப் பற்றி கேட்க அவர்களுக்கு உரிமை உண்டு. நாம் இங்கு என்ன செய்கிறோம் என்பதைக் கேட்க அவர்கள் உரிமை பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கு நடக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை யெல்லாம் அவர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியாமல் நாம் அவைகளை நடத்தி விட்டு அவர்களுக்கு அவைகளை தெரியாமலிருந்தால் அவர்களுக்குள்ள ஆதிபத்தியத்திற்கு இடமே இல்லை. ஆகவே இந்தத் தீர்மானம் மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இதற்காக எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவானாலும் அதைப் பற்றி கவலை இல்லை. அரசியல் சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றக் கூடிய பொறுப்பு நமக்கு உண்டு. இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு அதை நடைமுறையில் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு பணம் இல்லை என்று சொன்னால் இப்பொழுது ஒரு சபன்மண்பரி பட்ஜெட் கொண்டுவந்தாலும் அதை ஏத மனதாக நிறைவேற்றிக் கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். அதை இன்றைக்கு கொண்டு வந்தாலும் இந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் அதற்கு பரிபூரணமான ஆதரவு கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member, Sri C. V. K. Rao for speaking in English while moving his Resolution. Thereafter, for about an hour I have been hearing a number of speeches but, unfortunately, with the best of efforts, I have not been able to make out what the hon. Members have been saying. I suppose they have brought this as the best argument in support of the Resolution. (Hear, hear.) But, I stand here to oppose the Resolution and all the amendments for the simple reason that it is a problem which the movers have themselves created and now they want us to solve it for them. I suppose that as a nation we can take credit for creating a lot of problems ourselves! We have enough of them already and there is no reason for hon. Members to create one more by beginning to speak in their own regional language though they know English, since the last session of the Assembly. The hon. Member, Sri C. V. K. Rao himself had switched on to

[Sri T. Anantha Pai]

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Telugu for some time and, fortunately for us, since he has been speaking in English of late, we have been able to follow what he has been saying. If at all anybody had any grievance, it is the representatives coming from the Karnataka area. The other hon. Members have been provided with Reporters in their regional languages and they also want the Government to provide them with translators so that all of us can know exactly what is being said here. But, we, the people coming from Karnataka have an additional grievance in that the Assembly Secretariat has not provided a Kannada Reporter. Therefore most of us are not able to talk in our regional language and express our love also for that language in manner other hon. Members have been doing because, if we speak in Kannada, we have to write out what exactly we have spoken and give it to the Hon. the Speaker.

“ Sir, I thought that when we came to the Assembly we should think of the State as a whole and that we have to understand the view-points of one another and try to appreciate the difficulties and aspirations of all of us. Of course, there may be some among us who may not know English and there can be no objection to their talking in their own mother-tongue. When the Hon. the Chief Minister made an appeal that, though we could not follow what the other hon. Members said in their own regional languages, we should at least make an honest effort to follow what they said and try to learn those languages, we were prepared to accommodate ourselves to this extent. In fact, most of us sitting here, really wanted to learn those languages. But, of late, we have developed a prejudice because we feel that something is forced on us. Unless we turn to the pages of the *Hindu*, the *Mail* or the *Indian Express* the next day we are not able to make out what we have been hearing here in this House hour after hour in Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu. If our object is to know exactly what the other hon. Members have been saying we have to look into these newspapers. I suppose already these newspapers have been providing the necessary translation which the hon. Member has demanded to-day. I feel that people should have consideration for one another. We, of Karnataka, are not able to make out what others say in Telugu or Tamil or Malayalam. When they know the English language they need not mind telling us in that language what exactly their aspirations or difficulties are so that we can also sympathise with them whether the problem relates to Andhra, Tamilnad or Malabar. Of course, they may make themselves understood to themselves. But, what about us? We are not able to make out what exactly the other hon. Members have been saying. If they simply talk about their problems in Tamil or Telugu or Malayalam we are not able to follow what their difficulties are. Of course, we could also readily talk in Kannada but we are in an absolute minority here. If we talk in Kannada we only would understand our problems and they will not be understood by the others. That is exactly the reason why we are exercising the greatest restraint. We could also retaliate and, in fact, I had been to the Hon. the Speaker with a request that a Kannada

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Reporter must be provided immediately because all the Members coming from the Karnataka area would like to speak in Kannada and tell the others who want to force their language on us that here is another language which we would like them to hear and appreciate. But, on second thoughts, we thought that it was not proper to do so. We are here to attend to serious business of State. We are in a big State with four languages—Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada—and as far as our problems are what they are to-day, I think it is not only necessary but inevitable, coming as we do from various regional areas, to make ourselves understood by each other in this Assembly the only one medium is, unfortunately, the English language. The alternative is Hindi, but we know what sort of feeling is entertained towards that language here. In any circumstance, what is the harm in talking in that language, if that is the one common language which is understood by almost all? Many of my friends, who moved the resolution and the amendments are the very people who spoke in English some time or other in this House. We appeal to them and to their good sense, instead of asking for the provision of translators, to talk in English till at least we go away, if they want us to understand their problems.

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“Then, Sir, they also found fault with the Ministers for answering in English the questions put in Tamil or Telugu. Suppose our Ministers had refused to answer in English, we would have found fault with them. Of course, we cannot prevent the Members from talking in their own tongue here. But, honestly the Ministers represent all of us and we expect them to talk in English so that we may know exactly what they have to say in reply to the questions. From their answers at least we can make out what the questions are about. So, I appeal to hon. Members on the other side, both the mover of the resolution and those who moved the amendments, to withdraw the resolution and not press it because already we are having many problems and this also means waste of money and time. If the idea of hon. Members is that they want us to understand their problems, and that is why they are making this suggestion for provision of translators, I appeal to them instead to talk in a language which we all know. I know they can do it and I appeal to them to help us.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the strongest argument yet adduced in favour of the resolution has come from the confusion and ignorance of what has been talked till now, from the hon. Member, Mr. Ananta Pai. He says that he heard various speakers in support of the resolution, he could not understand or did not understand what was being said, but hoped that strong arguments and excellent contentions must have been put forward by them in support of the resolution. In fact, precisely that is the strongest argument which is behind this resolution, as a matter of practical expediency and inevitable necessity. Now there are two things about this resolution. One is the philosophy of it and there is something fundamental about

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the whole thing; and secondly, there is the practical aspect of carrying on the business in this House. Now, let us remember that this is an Assembly where representatives of the people have gathered together to transact business of a political nature, of an economic nature and so on which affect the daily life of millions of people who inhabit the State. Adult franchise having been conferred under the Constitution, men and women, illiterate perhaps, ignorant perhaps, have exercised their discretion and sent us here. It is not as if there is an unwritten condition in the Constitution that to be a candidate for election one must know English, because in the Madras State Assembly only English is spoken. We are here as the representatives of the people; we may know English or may not know the language, and in fact most of us do not know the English language because English is a foreign tongue; it is not the language of the soil; it has not taken root in the soil and so it is better we banish that language as soon as we can. This resolution seeks to establish the right of the people. We should take pride in representing the real feelings and aspirations of the people who do not know the English language and who consider the English language as a foreign tongue. What are we here for? Is it for mere joke, or for jest or for the display of our knowledge of English? We are here to transact very serious business, as the hon. Member Mr. Ananta Pai himself reminded us. Let us remember we are here to transact business, but not for controverting whatever is said on one side or the other even though it is good or sober. Let us remember what we are here for. We are here representing the dumb millions; they are persons who know only their language and do not know English and yet they may have their own feelings and aspirations and their own difficulties. Yet another fundamental thing we must remember in a gathering like this is we must understand each other and then have collective decision, because any democratic decision is a decision by majority; and the decision of the majority is a decision which is come to after discussion and debate. The basis of discussion and debate is understanding each other and when we do not understand one another, there is no point in a debate. If half a dozen of us know Tamil or Telugu and six others know Malayalam, there is no discussion possible. But there must be some media of common expression so that people can understand each other and one another. If that is the basis of our gathering here and if we also posit this, that we are here for transacting most serious business affecting the lives of a large number of people, then certain things are necessary. Although I know Malayalam, usually I wish to understand what other people speak, for instance in Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese. Similarly, my friends who know only Kanarese want to understand the discussion. After hearing what other people spoke and particularly what Mr. T. C. Narayanan Nambiar spoke very brilliantly with such passion and with plenty of ideas, I found that the Hon. Ministers on the other side, except perhaps the Hon. Minister for Law, were absolutely puzzled as they could not follow the arguments of Mr.

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Narayanan Nambiar. Similarly, when my Friend, Mr. Venkateswarlu spoke, I suppose, with equal passion and conviction on this particular resolution, the Minister for Law must have been absolutely at sea and could not have followed a syllable of it. Then how can both of them participate in the discussion and come to a decision about this matter in this Assembly? How can the Hon. Minister for Law understand the ideas put forward by Mr. Venkateswarlu and how can the other hon. Members who are sitting on this side who do not know Malayalam, decide upon what Mr. T. C. Narayanan Nambiar has spoken here? These are our practical difficulties.

“Then, Sir, under Article 210 of the Constitution, as a matter of legal right, we can speak in the languages of this State which include Malayalam, Kanarese, Tamil and Telugu. As a matter of right, therefore, Members can speak in the State languages. It is not merely the assertion of a legal right to speak in the languages of the State in this House, but it is really because of the handicaps under which we are labouring. I know there are several Members who do not know to speak in English, or their command of the English language is so imperfect that they feel they will be stultifying themselves if they speak in English. So, the language in which they can best convey their thoughts is the language which they like; it is the language which they can speak; it is the language which reflects the genius of the people; it is the language which can reflect the various thoughts of the people in that particular part of the country. So, Sir, there are many hon. Members who do not know the English language and for instance, Telugu, but still they would like to express themselves in their language. Some of them speak with the aid of others or seek the aid of others for putting questions and it sounds tragic that the case of thousands of people of the constituency which an hon. Member concerned seeks to represent should go by default. I submit that it is most disgraceful that our machinery should be so inadequate as not to give opportunity to Members to speak in their own mother tongue and convey the thoughts and difficulties of the people whom they represent. The machinery is inadequate and does not permit people to speak and express their ideas. If the machinery is inadequate, some solution must be possible and the only solution possible or feasible is not to make them all multi-lingual and enable members to understand or speak in the other three languages. Of course we are not asking the Malabar Members to start reading English; we are not here for that; but we are here to see that our thoughts are expressed. In fact, several Members labour under that difficulty and they want to express themselves. Some people may know broken English and there are some who believe they can express themselves much better and more powerfully and carry conviction to listeners if they are allowed to speak in their own language. Such people have a right under the law to be allowed to do so; and it is also

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democratic decency to allow members to speak in the language in which they can best convey their thoughts and that has to be done. But, what we have here is a babel of languages. Some Members speak in Telugu and yet others do not follow. Similar is the position with regard to Tamil and Kannada. Some device, some machinery is absolutely necessary. Let not Members confuse this with the recent development here of our Andhra friends speaking in Telugu. They feel proud of speaking the language of the districts in which they are born. They are entitled to be proud of their language and they are entitled to be nationalistic enough to speak their native language. It might be a protest; it might be a demonstration. Whether we agree with it or not, one can easily understand the spirit and the nationalism behind it. A Member who knows only Malayalam should have all the facilities to speak in that language. It is most shameful that in this country which has attained freedom after a long nationalistic fight we should be compelled to follow English even after the Englishman has politically disappeared. Some hon. Members may feel like speaking in Tamil. Some others may feel like speaking in Telugu because they feel that it is a part of their demand for the formation of the Andhra State. Some others may speak in some other language. They are entitled to speak in the language of their choice and we have got to recognize that. We are not concerned with the motive behind it. The basic fact is that all of us have assembled here to debate and come to collective decisions. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that we must understand one another. We can understand one another only if there is translation of the speeches and questions and answers. Herein we come to the pith and substance of the resolution, viz., the necessity for translation. We really seek to represent the thoughts, feelings and difficulties of the people most of whom do not know English. There is a sense of pride if we express our views in the language of the people whom we represent. There is something incidental or ancillary to this. Though a good number of Members may be able to speak in English, they may be able to express their ideas better in their own mother-tongue. If we accept this, we have got to resolve this multi-lingual difficulty. It can be resolved in either of the two ways. One is to form linguistic States which may not be feasible or possible immediately. The only other alternative is to provide some machinery for the translation of the Members' speeches. The cost and the practical difficulties are all minor matters, when we consider the advantages. I consider that the proceedings here will be farcical and a travesty if we do not have translation. A Member who speaks in a language which I cannot understand may express very good ideas and sentiments and there must be some means by which I may be able to follow him. I sometimes wonder how my Friends who speak in Malayalam and who know only Malayalam are able to share their opinions with the other Members. The idea of having discussion and coming to collective decision is the very basis of democracy. But that is completely negated and the whole

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thing is reduced to a mere farce and a travesty if we have a kind of multi-lingual fracas without giving full scope for every one to share and shape the ideas of others in coming to collective decisions."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ తీర్మానమును, ఇతర సభ్యులను నేను హృదయపూర్వకంగా బలపరుస్తున్నాను. శాసనసభా కార్యకలాపాలను, చర్చలను మాతృభాషల ద్వారా జరుపవలెనని కోరుతూ తేబడిన ఈ తీర్మానం ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాలకు అనుగుణంగా వున్నదని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వ కార్య కలాపాలను ముఖ్యంగా శాసన సభా కార్యకలాపాలను ప్రజల భాషలో కొనసాగించడం ఏ ప్రభుత్వ మైనప్పటికీ కనీసధర్మంగా గుర్తించవలసి వుంది.

“పరభాష ద్వారా పరిపాలన సాగిస్తాం. శాసనసభా చర్చలన్నీ ప్రజలకు తెలిసినా తెలియకపోయినా, యింగ్లీషు భాషలోనే జరుపుకొంటాం, యింగ్లీషు రాని సభ్యుల ఉపయోగాధ్యమే అనువాదకులైనా యేర్పాటు చేయమని యే ప్రభుత్వమేనా అన్నదంటే ఆ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజాస్వామిక ప్రాథమిక సూత్రాలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా నడుస్తున్నదని అనుకోవలసివుంది. వేరొకటి అవుతే ప్రజలకు ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహిస్తున్న వారైనా సభ్యులు యింగ్లీషు రాని కారణంచేత యీ శాసనసభా కార్య కలాపాలలో సరిగా పాటా నుటకు అవకాశం లేకపోవడం హాస్యాస్పదమైన విషయం. ఈ శాసన సభలో యెందరో గౌరవ సభ్యులకు యింగ్లీషు తెలియదని ప్రభుత్వం వారికి తెలియని విషయం కాదు. ఆ సభ్యులకుకూడా శాసనసభా కార్యకలాపాలలో పాల్గొనే అవకాశం కలుగ జేయవలసివున్నదనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం అంగీకరించవలెనని వారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా మంత్రులు సభ్యులకిచ్చే సమాధానాలు చాలా హాస్యాస్పదంగా ఉన్నాయి. మంత్రులు సభ్యులడిగే ప్రశ్నలేమీ అర్థం చేసుకోవడానికి ప్రయత్నించటంలేదు కూడా. ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానాలివ్వడం యెదోవిధంగా తప్పించుకునే ప్రయత్నంలోనే వారున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా మంత్రులు సంచరించటం ప్రజలు సహించరనే విషయం వారు గుర్తించాలి. ఈ తీర్మానం కమ్యూనిస్టులు తినుకొనివచ్చారని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సాధనకు, దానికి యెదో సంబంధమున్నదని కొందరు గౌరవ సభ్యులు తమ అభిప్రాయాలను వెల్లెబ్బచారు. వారి అభిప్రాయాలు సరికావని నేను విజ్ఞప్తి చేయదలుచుకొన్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి, యీ తీర్మానానికి, యెదో సంబంధమున్నదని భావించటం పొరపాటు. ముఖ్యంగా వివిధ ప్రాంతాలనుంచి వచ్చిన ఇంగ్లీషు రాని సభ్యులు యీ శాసన సభా చర్చలలో పాల్గొనాలంటే అనువాదకులను యేర్పాటు చేయవలసిన అవసరం యెంతైనా వుంది, అది తప్పనిసరి కూడా. ఈనాడు యెందరో శాసనసభ్యులు యెదుర్కొంటున్న చిక్కులను తొలగించే నిమిత్తమే యీ తీర్మానం తేబడింది. ఈ సభలో ఒక్క తెలుగు భాషే తెలిసిన సభ్యులనేకమంది వున్నారు. అదేవిధంగా తమిళం, మళయాళం, కన్నడం యెదో వాక భాషమాత్రమే తెలిసిన సభ్యులు చాలామంది వున్నారు. వీరందరూ ఈ శాసనసభా చర్చలలో పాల్గొనాలి అంటే చేయవలసిన యేర్పాటేమిటి? కనీసం ఆయా ప్రాంతీయ భాషలలో ప్రసంగించే దానిని అనువదించుటకైనా ప్రభుత్వం సదుపాయము కలుగజేయకపోవటం, ప్రజాస్వామిక మూలసిద్ధాంతాలకు విరుద్ధంగా దా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ శాసన సభలో జరుగుతున్నది యెందరో సభ్యులకు తోడకడదు అనేవిషయం హాస్యాస్పదంగాదా అనికూడా ప్రభుత్వం వారిని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ శాసనసభ నిజంగా ప్రజలందరి అభిప్రాయాలను ప్రతిబింబించేదిగా ఉండాలి అంటే ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు బలపరచవలసిన అగత్యం యెంతైనా

[Sri G. Latchanna] [4th December 1952]

భక్తుడని వారు గుర్తించవలసివుంది. తీర్థానాన్ని ఆమలుచేసినట్లయితే ఆదనంగా ఖర్చువుతుందని, కాలాతీతంగాడా అవుతుందని కొందరు తమ ఉద్దేశ్యాల తేలియజేశారు. ఈ విధంగా ఆభిప్రాయాలు తేలియజేసిన గౌరవ సభ్యులు కొంపం జాగ్రత్తగా ఆలోచించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంగ్లీషుభాష తేలిసినవారి నిమిత్తమే, వారి సౌకర్యాధ్యమే యీ శాసనసభా కార్యకలాపాలు కొనసాగించవలసియున్నదా, ఇంగ్లీషురాని సభ్యులు యీ సభలో యేమి జరుగుతోందో తెలుసుకోవలసిన అవత్వం లేదా అనే విషయాలు వారు గమనించాలి. రాజ్యాంగ చట్టంలోని 376 ఆర్టికల్ గమనించండి. ప్రజల భావలలో తప్పనిసరిగా ప్రభుత్వం వ్యవహారాలు జరుపబడవలసి వున్నదని ఆ నిబంధన తేలియజేస్తోంది. ప్రజాస్వామిక ప్రాథమిక సిద్ధాంతాలనుగూడా త్రోసిపుచ్చుమని కొంతమంది గౌరవ సభ్యులు తేలియజేయటం హాస్యాస్పదమని మరల చెపుతున్నాను. ఇంగ్లీషు భాష రానికారణంచేత శాసనసభా కార్యకలాపాలను తెలుసుకొనరాదని యే సభ్యుడు ఆభిప్రాయపడడం నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను. ఒక వర్గంవారి భాష యింకొకవర్గం వారికి తేలియకుండా చేయడం న్యాయమా అనిగూడా ప్రభుత్వం వారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను, సభ్యులందరు శాసనసభా కార్యకలాపాలలో పాల్గొనాలనే సంకల్పమే ప్రభుత్వంవారికున్నట్లయితే వారు యీ తీర్మానాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా అంగీకరించవలసివుంటుందని విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. అనువాదకులకు యేర్పాటుచేయటం, యేమంత కష్టమైన పనికాదు. ఆయ్యే ఖర్చుగూడా యేమంత విపరీతమైనదిగాదు. అంతరాజీయ సంస్థలలో యిట్టి యేర్పాట్లు వున్నాయి. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉదాహరిస్తుంటే ఆలోచించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. అనువాదకులను నియమించినందువల్ల కొద్దిమాత్రపు ఆదనపు ఖర్చు అవవచ్చును కాని వృధాగా కాలం వ్యయంచేయబడదు. ఆయ్యే ఆదనపు ఖర్చు యంతో సరిబయినది కూడా. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులకు యీ శాసనసభలో జరుగుతున్న చర్చలు అర్థంకావాలంటే తీర్మానంలో కోరబడిన ఏర్పాట్లు చేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తిరిగి తేలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ తీర్మానం ప్రజాస్వామిక ప్రాథమిక సూత్రాలకు అనుగుణంగా ఉన్నది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు దానిని అంగీకరించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. శాసనసభా కార్యక్రమాన్ని, ప్రశ్నలను బిల్లులను నిధిభావలలోనికి అనువదించి సభ్యులకు వాటి కాపీలను అందజేయవలెననే సవరణనుగూడా నేను హృదయపూర్వకంగాబలపరుస్తున్నాను. ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని, సవరణలను ప్రభుత్వం సానుభూతితో అంగీకరిస్తుందని నేను విశ్వసిస్తూ యంతటితో శలవులీసుకొంటున్నాను.”

SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN:—“கனம் உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே இப்பொழுது உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்ற முறையிலே கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் தீர்மானம் யார் யார் எந்தந்த பாஷையில் பேசுகிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்குக் கெல்லாம் மற்றவர்கள் பிற பாஷைகளில் பேசும்பொழுது அதை அவர்கள் பாஷையில் மொழிபெயர்த்துச் சொல்ல மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கோருகிறேன்.”

“அத்தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து தோழர் ராமமூர்த்தி தமிழில் பேசிய பொழுது எனக்கு மிகவும் சந்தோஷமாக இருந்தது. மிகவும் அழகாக இவ்வளவு நாளாக ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்த ஸ்ரீ ராமமூர்த்தி இன்றையதினம் தமிழின் பெருமையைப் பற்றியும், அதன் இனிமையைப் பற்றியும் அழகாக ஒரு சொற் றொழிவை இன்றையதினம் சபையில் ஆற்றினார். அவர் உள்ளத்தில் இவ்வளவு நாளாக உணர்ந்திருப்பதைப்பற்றி பேசினார் களா அல்லது இன்றையதினம் சபை முன்பு வந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிப்பதற்காகப் பேசினார்களா என்று எனக்குத் தெரியாது? தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசும்பொழுது, பாரதியார் பாடியுள்ள, ‘யாமானிந்த மொழி களிலே’ தமிழ் மொழிபோல் இனிதாவதெங்கும் கரணேம்’ என்ற பாட்டை

4th December 1952] [Sri P. G. Karuthiruman]

தமிழ் இனிமையானது என்பதைப் பற்றிச் சொல்ல உபயோகப்படுத்தினார். ஆனால் மகாகவி பாரதியார் அதே பாட்டின் பின்னிரு அடிகளில், 'யாமறிந்த புலவரிலே, கம்பனைப்போல், வள்ளுவர்போல், இளங்கோவைப்போல் பூமி தனில் யாங்கனுமே பிறந்ததில்லை, உண்மை வெறும் புகழ்ச்சியில்லை', என்பதாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறாரா? அதைத் தோழர் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறாரா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். அதை உணர்ந்திருப்பாரேயானால் அவர் உப பொழுதும் ரஷ்ய நாடடையும், ரஷ்யநாட்டுப் பெரியாரையுமே போற்ற மாட்டார்.

"பாரதியாரால் போற்றப்பட்ட புலவர் கம்பர் எப்படிப்பட்ட ராமராஜ்யத்தைக் கனவு கண்டார் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர் அமைக்க விரும்பிய ராஜ்யத்திலே வறுமையைப் போக்கி எல்லோரையும் செல்வ னுக்கவே விரும்பினார். அறியாமையைப் போக்க எல்லோரையும் கற்றவர் களாக்கவே விரும்பினார். சட்டசபையிலுள்ள பிரதிநிதிகள் எப்படிப்பட்டவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைச் சுட்டிக்காட்ட அன்றையதினம் தசரத ராஜன் சபையிலுள்ளவர்களின் குணங்களைச் சொல்லுகிறார்.

'உற்றது கொண்டு மேல் வந்தது பொருளுணர்ந் கோளார்
மற்றது வீனியின் வந்த தாயினு மாற்றலாற்றும்

பெற்றியர் பிறப்பின் மேனமைப் பெரியவ ரரிய நூலுங்

கற்றவர் மான நேக்கிறி கவரிமா வீனைய நீரார்' என்பதாக

நாட்டிலே என்ன நடக்கப்போகிறது என்பதை உணர்ந்து சொல்லக்கூடிய ஆற்றல் உடையவராக இருந்ததோடு அல்ல. எதிர்பாராதவிதமான ஏதாவது ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டாலும்கூட அதனால் வரும் ஆபத்திலிருந்தும் காப்பாற்றக்கூடிய வர்கள் என்பதாகவெல்லாம் வாணக்கிறார். அந்த ரீதியிலே இன்றைய தினம் பார்த்தால் இந்தச் சட்டசபையிலுள்ளவர்கள் எல்லாம் அவர்களோடு தம்மை ஒப்பிட்டுக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு அருகதை உடையவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்களா இல்லையா என்பது அவரவர்களுக்கே தெரியும்.

"நன்மை தீமை என்னவென்பதை உணர்ந்து பாராமலேயே நாம் வாதம் செய்துகொண்டிருப்பதினால் நன்மை எதுவுமில்லை. அன்னிய ஆட்சியினாலே இந்த தேசத்திற்கு எவ்வளவோ தீமை ஏற்பட்டிருந்தாலும்கூட ஒரு பெரிய நன்மை அவர்களால் ஏற்பட்டது என்பதை யாரும் மறந்துவிட முடியாது. அவர்களால் ஏற்பட்ட நன்மை என்னவென்று பார்த்தால் பல மொழிகள் பேசப்பட்டு வந்த இந்த பாரத நாட்டு மக்களிடையே ஆங்கிலத்தைப் பரப்பி அதனால் ஆங்கிலத்தின் வாயிலாக பாரத மக்கள் ஒருவரை ஒருவர் பூர்ணமாக அறிந்து கொள்வதற்கு வசதியளித்து இந்த நாட்டினையே ஒரு ஐக்கியத்தை உண்டாக்கியதுதான். ஆதலினாலேதான் அந்த ஆங்கிலப் பொதுபாஷையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நாம் சுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்தை கூட்டாக நடத்தமுடிந்தது. அதேபோல் உடனடியாக சுதந்திர சர்க்கார்களை அமைக்க முடிந்தது. இந்தியா பூராவிற்கும் ஒரு பொது சர்க்காரை நிர்ணயிக்க முடிந்தது. ஆகையால் 220 ஆண்டுகளாக பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சியால் இந்திய மக்களுக்கு பல கெடுதல்கள் ஏற்பட்டதென்றாலும், மறக்க முடியாத இந்த ஒரு பெரிய நன்மை கிடைத்தது. ஆகையினால் ஒருவரை ஒருவர் உணர்ந்து கொள்வதற்கு வசதியளித்த பொதுமொழி ஆங்கிலத்தை நாம் ஒழிக்க முயற்சி செய்யக்கூடாது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இங்கு தாய்மொழியில் சட்டமன்ற நடவடிக்கைகளை நடத்துவதற்குவேண்டிய வசதிகள் இல்லாததால் ஆங்காங்கேயுள்ள மக்கள் இங்கே என்ன நடக்கிறதென்பதை புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லையென்பதாக சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினார்கள். அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. ஏனென்றால் இங்கே நடக்கும்படியான ஒவ்வொரு விஷயத்தையும் மறுநாள் தினசரிப் பத்திரிகைகளில் நாம் பார்க்கிறோம். சபையில் நாம் இருந்தாலும்கூட நம் கவனத்திற்குவராத சில நுண்ணிய விஷயங்களையும்கூட பத்திரிகைகளே நமக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறது. அதோடு தமிழ், தெலுங்கு, மலையாளம், கன்னடம் போன்ற பல பத்திரிகைகள் இருப்பதால் அந்தந்த மொழியில் அன்றன்றே சபையில் நடக்கும் விஷயங்கள் பொதுமக்களுக்கு அனுப்பப் படுகிறது என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது.

[Sri P. G. Karuthiruman] [4th December 1952]

“ஆனால் சில ஆந்திர அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஏதோ சில காரணத்தை மனதிற்கொண்டு இவ்வளவு நாளாக ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள் இப்பொழுது தெலுங்கில் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எனனைக் கேட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு தாய் பாவையிடம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பக்தியைவிட சபையின் நடவடிக்கைகளை சுமுகமாக நடக்கவிடாதபடி ஏதாவது செய்துகொண்டேயிருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் அப்படி நடக்கிறார்களோ என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். ஒரு காலத்தில் அறிஞர் பெர்னாண்டோ சொன்னார்கள், ‘எனக்குப் பூர்ண சுதந்திரம் இருந்தால், நான் ஒரு கர்வாதிகாரியாக இருந்தால் உலகிலுள்ள மேடைப் பிரசங்கிகள், வரி போடுபவர்கள், இன்ஷூரன்ஸ் ஏஜெண்டுகள் ஆகிய மூன்றுபேரையும் ஒழித்துவிடுவேன்’, என்பதாக. அதன் கருத்து என்னவென்றால் மேடைப் பிரசங்கிகள் நியாயமான விஷயத்தை அநியாயமானதாகவும், உண்மையை பொய்யாகவும் தன்னுடைய வாக்கு சாதூர்யத்தால் மாற்றி பொதுமக்கள் மனதையே திருப்பி விடக்கூடிய சக்தி உண்டு என்பதற்காகத்தான். அந்த முறையில் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் சின்ன விஷயமான, அவசியமற்றதான இந்த திருத்தத்தை மிகவும் அவசியமுள்ளதுபோலவும், இப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால் எல்லா விஷயமும் அழிந்து போய்விடுவதுபோலவும் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் பலர் தன்னுடைய மேடைப் பிரசங்க சாமர்த்தியத்தைக் காட்டினார்கள். மேடைப் பிரசங்கம் ஓரளவுக்கு அவசியம்தான் என்றாலும் உண்மையை மறைத்துப் பேசுவதற்கு தன்னுடைய சாமர்த்தியத்தைக் காட்டுவது சரியல்ல.

[இதுசமயம் சபாநாயகர் தன்னுடைய ஆசனத்திற்கு வந்தார்.]

“இன்றையதினம் நம்மிடையே பாஷாவாசிச் சண்டை போட்டுக்கொள்வதா? நம்மிடையேயுள்ள முக்கியமான பிரச்சனை யென்னவென்பதைப் பற்றித்தான் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். நிர்வாகம் நேர்மையாக நடக்கிறதா? நிர்வாகம் நாணயமாக நடக்கிறதா? என்பவைகளையெல்லாம் நாம் கண்காணிப்பது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். அதுதான் பிரச்சனை. இங்கேயுள்ள சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும் நன்குத அவரவர்களுடைய தொகுதிக்குச் சென்று தாய்பாஷையில் அந்தத் தொகுதி மக்களுக்கு பிரசாரம் செய்பவராம். அதைவிடுத்து இந்தமாதிரியாக அதிகமான பணம் செலவழிக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவது அவசியமில்லையென்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். ஆகையால் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கொஞ்சம் தாராளமானதன் இச்சபையிலுள்ளோர்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து எல்லோருக்கும் புரியும் பாவையில் பேசவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த தீர்மானத்தை வாபஸ் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“மதிப்பிற்குரிய அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தோழர் லி. வி. கே. ராவ் இன்று இங்கு கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற தீர்மானத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். எனனைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், நான் ஒரு மொழியிலே அதிகமாகப் பற்று கொண்டவன். ஏன்? தமிழுக்காகவே, தமிழ் வாழ வேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் நிச்சயிக்கிறேன். அங்காகவேண்டிய போராட்டங்களையும் நான் பிறந்த இடத்திலே துவக்கியிருக்கிறேன். நான் தமிழ் நாட்டு வடக்குஎல்லையில் பிறந்தவன். நான் பிறந்த இடத்தில் என்னுடைய மொழி கொல்லப்பட்டது, நசுக்கப் படுகிறது ஆந்திரர்களாலே. நான் ஆந்திரம் கூடப்படித்தவன். பி. ஏ. வகுப்பிலேகூட ஆந்திரம் தான் எனக்கு இரண்டாவது மொழியாக பயிற்சி தரப்பட்டது. ஆனபோதிலும் ஏன் என்னுடைய மொழி வாழ வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறேன்?

“நான் பிறந்தது தமிழ்நாட்டு வடக்கு எல்லை. அந்த இடத்திலேயே எனக்கு தற்காலக் கருவியான சூழ்நிலையிலே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பி, என் மொழியிலே இருக்கின்ற அந்த மொழிப்பற்று வளர்ந்து எரிமலைபோல அது ஒரு நாள் வெடித்து, இன்று தமிழிலேயே பேசுவதற்கு இங்கு ஆர்வத்துடன் முன்வந்திருக்கிறேன். எனக்கு எப்படி மொழியிலே பற்று இருக்கிறதோ அதே மாதிரிதான் மற்ற தோழர்களின் மொழியிலும்

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அவர்களுக்குப் பற்று இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகின்ற ஒரு உண்மைவாதி. ஆதலால்தான் மற்றவர்கள் அவர்களுடைய உரிமை பாதுகாக்க வேண்டுமென்று விரும்பும்போது இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

“ஆனால், தனிப்பட்ட ஹோதாவிலே, சட்டசபைக் காரியங்கள் எந்த மொழியிலே நன்றாக நடத்தப்படமுடியுமென்று நினைத்தால், என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரையிலும் மற்றவர்கள் அதை ஆதரித்தாலும் சரி, மறுத்தாலும் சரி, ஆங்கிலமாகிய ஒரே மொழியிலேதான் நல்ல முறையிலே நடத்த முடியும். 300 வருஷங்களாக நன்றாகப் பயிற்சி கொடுக்கப்பட்டு, நுட்பமான விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் ஆங்கிலத்தின் மூலம் அறிந்துகொள்ள முடிகின்றது. மொழியிலே இவ்வளவு பற்று வைத்திருக்கும்போது ஆங்கிலத்தின் மூலமாக இந்தியா சுதந்திரம் அடைந்திருக்கிறதென்பதை எவருமே மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆந்திர விரும்பினாலும் சரி, தமிழ் சகோதரர்கள் விரும்பினாலும் சரி, ஆங்கிலத்தை மாத்திரம் இந்தியாவிலிருந்து அகற்றிவிடுவது என்பது கனவு தான். உலக மொழியாக ஆங்கிலம் மாறி விட்டது, ஏன்? என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்தியை நாம் இந்த வரவேற்கிறோம். அதற்காக ஆங்கிலத்தை இந்த நாட்டிலிருந்து போக்க வேண்டுமென்று எவ்வளவு சொல்ல முடியுமா? ஆகையால், இன்று இவர்களுடைய உரிமை பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது என்று ஒரு அளவுக்குத்தான் இதை ஆதரிக்கிறேனே தவிர, தனிப்பட்ட ஹோதாவிலே ஆங்கிலத்தைத் தான் நான் விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனால் ஓரளவுக்குச் சொல்லலாம் தோழர்கள், ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாத அவர்களுடைய உரிமை பாதிக்கப்படவில்லையா? என்று. “நான்ப் விரியாகம் அவர்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியும்: தமிழும் தெரியும் தெலுங்கும் தெரியும்; ஆகையால், அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவதினாலே சாதாரண உரிமை பாதிக்கப்படவில்லையா?” என்று சொல்லலாம். நான் அவர்களை மன்றாடி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன், ஆங்கிலம் பயிலுங்கள். அதைத்தான் சொல்லலாம். நீங்கள் உங்கள் தொகுதியிலுள்ள மக்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறீர்கள். ஆகையால், எந்த அடிப்படையிலே சர்க்கார் நடக்கிறதோ, அதற்கு அங்கத்தினர்கள் சரியாக வரவேண்டுமென்று யோசிய, அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய அளவுக்கு சர்க்கார் வரவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவார்களேயானால், ஒரே வெள்ளத்தை எதிர்த்து எவ்வெவ்வன் நீந்த விரும்புவானோ, அவ்வளவு அசாத்தியமான காரியமாகும், என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கும்போது, மற்றொரு விஷயத்தையும் அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“அயல் நாடுகளிலே ஏதாவது ஒரு கூட்டம் நடந்தால் அங்கு பல மொழிகளில் பேசக்கூடிய தோழர்கள் வருவார்கள். அப்பொழுது இந்த மொழி பெயர்க்கும் கருவி வைத்து, அவர்கள் சொல்லக்கூடிய கருத்துக்களை மொழிபெயர்க்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், அதிலே உண்மையாகவே பேசுகிற தோழர், அந்தக் கருத்தை மற்றவர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறாரோ, எவ்வளவு அழுத்தத்திருத்தமாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்களோ, அந்தக் கருத்து மற்ற மொழிகளிலே மொழி பெயர்க்கப்படுகிறது. இங்கு ஒருவர் பேசிவிட்டு, மற்றொரு அறையிலே கருவியை வைத்து அங்கிருக்கிற தோழர் மொழிபெயர்த்து, பிறகு அந்த மொழி வேண்டுமென்ற தோழர் கருவியைக் காதிலே வைத்துக்கொண்டு கேட்கும்போது, பேசினதற்குப் பிறகு ஐந்து நிமிஷமோ, இரண்டு மூன்று நிமிஷங்கள் கழிந்த பிறகோ தான், இவன் பேசுகிற கருத்து மொழி பெயர்ப்பு செய்து, அந்தச் சரக்கு இங்கே வரும். (ஒரு குரல்: முன்னால் எழுதிக்கொடுத்து விடலாம்.) அங்கத்தினர்கள் உரிமை தடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லும்போது இந்த மாதிரி தொல்லைகளெல்லாம் இருக்கின்றன.

“ஆந்திரர்கள் தங்களுக்குத் தனி மாகாணம் வேண்டுமென்று அதற்காக இன்று தீர்மானங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து, அவர்கள் உரிமை பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது என்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கும்போது, தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ளவர்கள், ஆந்திர மாகாணம் உடனடியாகப் பிரிந்தால், அப்பொழுது தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கும் வழி பிறக்கும் என்று இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் சும்மா இருந்தால் நடைபெறாது

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వుంది. లక్షలాది ప్రజల విశ్వాసాన్ని చూరగొని వారి మన్ననలనుపొంది ఈ సభకు ఎన్నికైన సభ్యులు అనేకమందికి ఈ నాడు ఈ సభలో జరుగుతున్న దేమా అర్థంకావడంలేదు. సభా కార్యకలాపాలు ఆ సభ్యులు అర్థంచేసుకోడానికి సమవాయాలేమీ కలుగజేయబడలేదు. అందుకుతగిన విరూపక్షుచేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతుంటే ఈ తీర్మానం నేడు ఈ శాసనసభలో తేవలసివచ్చిన అవసరం ఏర్పడింది. వాస్తవ అవసరాలనుగుర్తించి ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ఇతర రాజకీయ సమస్యలలో ముడిపెట్టవద్దని కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులకు నిష్పర్వగా తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. వారు ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించిన క్షేత్రే ప్రజాసామాన్యంయొక్క నిశితమివ్వకు గురికావలసివస్తుందని కూడా మనవిజేస్తున్నాను. నేనీమధ్యగతబడ్డెట్ సమావేశపు ప్రాసీడింగులను తిరుగవేసిచూశాను. వాటిలో 72 మంది సభ్యులు మాతృభాషలలోనే మాట్లాడినట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. ఇంతమంది గౌరవసభ్యులకు ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలో సభా కార్యకలాపాలు జరిగిన క్షేత్రే ఏమీబోదవడదు. అందరివలెనే వారుకూడా ప్రజాప్రతినిధులే లక్షలాది ప్రజలమన్ననలనుపొంది ఈ శాసన సభకు ఎన్నుకొనబడ్డవారే. అట్టివారికి ఈ శాసనసభలో జరుగుతున్న చర్చలను అర్థంచేసుకొనే అవకాశంకలుగజేయటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఎందుకల్ల వెనకాడవలసి వస్తున్నది అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. కొంతమంది గౌరవసభ్యులు ఇంగ్లీషు అందరికీ అర్థమయ్యేభాష అయినట్లుగా తమ ఉపన్యాసదోరణులను కొనసాగించారు. ఇంగ్లీషు భాష ప్రపంచదేశాలలో విస్తారంగా ఉపయోగంలోవుండేపుండవచ్చు. అయితే ఈ దేశ ప్రజాసామాన్యంలో ఎంతమందికి ఆ భాష అర్థమవుతుంది? ఈ విషయం సభ్యులందరూ దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకోవాలి. దేశంలో చిరస్థాయిగా ఇంగ్లీషు భాష వర్ధిల్లాలి. సర్వే సర్వత్రా ఇంగ్లీషుభాషలోనే ప్రభుత్వకార్యకలాపాలు నిర్వహించబడాలి అనడం ఎంతవరకూ సబబు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. గౌరవసభ్యులు వినాయకంగా ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తూ ఇంగ్లీషు భాషను మనం వదిలిపెట్టవద్దన్నారు. ఇంగ్లీషు భాష నేరువవద్దని మేము ఎవ్వరినీకోరడంలేదు. ఇంగ్లీషురానిసభ్యులసౌకర్యార్థం ఈ సభా కార్యకలాపాలను వివిధప్రాంతీయ భాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా చేసే దుర్మార్గులను కలుగజేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాము. ఇదే ఈ తీర్మాన ఆశయంకూడా. దీనితో శ్రీ వినాయకంగారు అంగీకరిస్తారని అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. (Interruption by Sri K. Vinayakam.) వినాయకంగారు ఇంగ్లీషుభాషగురించి వారి అభిప్రాయం ఎటువంటి దెనప్పటికీ ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని మృదయపూర్వకంగా ఆమోదిస్తారని అనడంలో నాకెంతమాత్రం సందేహం లేదు. వారు ఇంగ్లీషు భాష పట్ల ఎంత ఆసక్తి గలవారో మాతృ భాషల పట్లకూడా అంత ప్రేమకలవారు. విభాష అయినప్పటికీ అభివృద్ధి చెందాలంటే దానికి రాజ ఆదరణ వుండాలి. ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలలో ప్రాంతీయ భాషలకు ప్రాముఖ్యమీయబడిన నాడే భాషలు అభివృద్ధి చెందుతాయి. ఒక్క ఇంగ్లీషునే పట్టుకు పాకులాడితే ప్రాంతీయ భాషల మాట ఏంకావాలి. ఈ విషయాల నన్నింటిని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. ఒక్క ఇంగ్లీషుభాషా పరిజ్ఞానమున్నవారే రాజ్యాంగ విషయాలలో పాల్గొన గల్గుతారు. అట్టి వారికి రాజకీయ కల్పబడి వస్తుంది అనే భావం దేశంలో ఇంకా ప్రబలనివ్వడం జాతీయ గౌరవానికి తీవ్ర హితమని మనం గుర్తించాలి. సభ్యులలో హెచ్చుమందికి అర్థంకాని భాషలో ఈ శాసన సభా కార్యకలాపాలు కొనసాగించడం ప్రజలకు అన్యాయం చేయడమేనని పునః ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సభలో జరిగే చర్చలను అన్ని ప్రాంతాల సభ్యులు సులభంగా అర్థం చేసుకోవాలంటే వాటిని ప్రాంతీయ భాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా చేయవలసిన అవసరం ఎంతైనా వుంది. ఇంతకూ ఈ తీర్మానం కోరది ఈ కొద్దిపాటు సౌకర్యాన్నే. ఇంగ్లీషు భాషను మేము

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ഉള്ളതു്. മെമ്പർമാർ കാരോരുത്തരും സംസാരിക്കുന്നത് മറുജ്ജ മെമ്പർമാർ മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതും അന്യോന്യം വാദപ്രതിവാദം ചെയ്യു ഒരു തീരുമാനം എടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആവശ്യമാണ്. അന്യോന്യം കാര്യങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു് ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അതു നിഷേധിക്കുക എന്ന പഠത്താൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ അവകാശത്തെ നിഷേധിക്കുക മാത്രമല്ല അവരെ അസംബ്ലിയിലേക്കു തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ തന്നെ അവകാശത്തെ ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യലാണ്. കാരണം അസംബ്ലിയിൽ വന്നു കാണാ ആർക്കുതന്നെയും അസംബ്ലിയിലുള്ള മറു മെമ്പർമാരെ ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ വേണ്ടി ഉള്ള അവസരം കിട്ടണം എന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പ്രാഥമിക ആവശ്യമാണ്. അതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യത്തിന്നു വേണ്ടിയാണ് ഈ പ്രമേയം മൂലം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഈ അവസരത്തെ നിഷേധിക്കുക എന്ന പഠത്താൽ തീർച്ചയായിട്ടും അസംബ്ലി മെമ്പർമാരുടെ അവകാശത്തെ നിഷേധിക്കൽ മാത്രമല്ല ജനങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശത്തെ നിഷേധിക്കുകയുമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് തീർച്ചയായും ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർന്നവർ ചെയ്യുന്നത് നാട്ടിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തെ എതിർക്കുക എന്നാണ്. മറ്റെങ്ങ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട സംഗതി അവരവരുടെ ഭാഷയിൽ സംസാരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമേ തങ്ങളുടെ മുഴുവൻ ആശയങ്ങളും പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്ന നിലക്കുള്ള മെമ്പർമാർ ധാരാളം ഈ അസംബ്ലിക്കകത്തുണ്ടു്. ഏതു പാട്ടി എടുത്തുനോക്കിയാലും ശരി, കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് പാട്ടിയാലും ശരി, കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ് പാട്ടിയാലും ശരി തങ്ങളുടെ സ്വന്തം ഭാഷയിൽക്കൂടി മാത്രമേ നല്ലപോലെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്ന നിലക്കുള്ള മെമ്പർമാരുണ്ടു്. കറേയറികും വേർ കറേജർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷു് അറിയുന്നവരായിരിക്കാം. എങ്കിൽക്കൂടി സ്വന്തം ഭാഷയിൽ സംസാരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമേ തങ്ങളുടെ മുഴുവൻ ആശയങ്ങളും വ്യക്തമാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. അതിന്നു ഒരു അവസരം കൊടുക്കുക എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ അതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം അവരുടെ സ്വന്തം ഭാഷയിൽ സംസാരിക്കുകയും അതു മറുജ്ജവരെ മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുകയും എന്നാണ്. ഈ നിലക്കു നോക്കിയാൽ തീർച്ചയായും ഈ ആവശ്യത്തെ നിഷേധിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മറ്റെങ്ങ സംഗതി നമ്മുടെ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ തന്നെ നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയിൽ പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ നടത്തിക്കൂടേ. മാതൃഭാഷയിൽ നടത്താൻ പാടില്ല എന്ന ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് കാരൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ നിയമങ്ങളും ചട്ടങ്ങളുമെല്ലാമനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കണമോ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്. സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കിട്ടി എന്നു പറയുന്ന. ഇനിയും നാം ഇംഗ്ലീഷു് ഭാഷയിൽതന്നെ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യണമോ. എല്ലാറികൊല്ലും ഇംഗ്ലീഷു് ഭാഷയിൽതന്നെ വേണമോ ? അസംബ്ലിയിൽ തന്നെ പ്രസംഗിക്കുന്നതിന്നു ഇംഗ്ലീഷു് വേണമോ, മെമ്പർമാർ മാതൃഭാഷയിൽതന്നെ സംസാരിച്ചുകൂടേ എന്നുള്ള നില. എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ നില അംഗീകരിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്മിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം വഹിക്കുന്നതു് ഭാഷാസംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതുകൊണ്ടാണ് എന്നു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഭാഷാസംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ രൂപീകരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ വിഷമത്തെ വരികയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് പരമാത്മമാണ്. ഇന്നു് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലുള്ള ഭാഷാപ്രശ്നം ഭാഷാ സംസ്ഥാനപ്രശ്നം നമുക്കിനിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഭാഷാസംസ്ഥാനപ്രശ്നവും ഭാഷാപ്രശ്നവും ഭേദിക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ ഒന്നായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനെ എല്ലാം നിരക്കരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർക്കാൻ മുന്നോട്ടു വന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ അതിശയപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. ആന്ധ്രാ സംസ്ഥാനപ്രശ്നം വളരെ ഗൗരവമായ ഒരു പ്രശ്നമായിട്ടുകൂടി ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു് കാര്യമായി അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ചിന്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കേരള പ്രശ്നവും തമിഴ്നാടു പ്രശ്നവും. അങ്ങിനെ ഈ വിധ ഭാഷാസംസ്ഥാനപ്രശ്നം മുന്നോട്ടുവന്നിട്ടുകൂടി അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ചിന്തിക്കാത്ത ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു് ഭാഷാപ്രശ്നത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു നല്ല നില എടുക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല എന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. ഈ നാട്ടിനെ നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ വളരെ അധികം മുന്നോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ സാധിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ, ഭരണകാര്യങ്ങൾ പരിശുദ്ധമാക്കേണ്ടതു് കഴിവില്ലാത്ത ഉണ്ടാകണമെങ്കിൽ, അതാതു മാതൃഭാഷയിൽ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യാവേ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. മുഴുവൻ റിക്കോർഡുകളും പ്രസംഗങ്ങളും ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലായാൽ സാധാരണക്കാർക്കു, നാട്ടുകാർക്കും തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കും കൃഷിക്കാർക്കും, വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കാര്യങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല ; ഭരണത്തെ വിമർശിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. നല്ല കാര്യങ്ങൾ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുവാൻ വളരെ വിഷമം ഉണ്ടാകും. സാധാരണക്കാരെ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ സാധുജനങ്ങളെ, ഭരണത്തിൽനിന്നു അകറ്റി നിർത്തുക, ഭരണകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ അടുപ്പിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുക, എന്നു പണ്ടേ ബ്രിട്ടീഷു്

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കാർ ഏറ്റെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ കൂടി മാത്രമേ കൈകയ്യും ചെയ്യുകയുള്ളൂ എന്ന നയം ആണ് ഇന്ന് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് മന്ത്രിസഭ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ആങ്ങൾ, മലബാറിലെ മെമ്പർമാർ, ഇന്ത്യയിലെ അടുത്തായി മലബാർ കലക്ടർ വീട്ടിച്ചുകൂട്ടിയ ഒരു ഉപദേശകക്ഷാർഹിനിയിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അവിടെയും ഇതേ നിലയാണ്. അവിടെ വന്ന ആളുകൾക്ക് മലയാളത്തിലാണെങ്കിൽ പലതും സംസാരിക്കാനുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ കലക്ടർ അതിന്നു ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. മലയാളത്തിൽ മാത്രം സംസാരിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്ന ചില മെമ്പർമാരുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ചില അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ അതിന്നു അതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു അപസരമില്ല. ഇതാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ നില. ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ നാട്ടുകാരെ ഭരണത്തിൽനിന്നു അകറ്റിനിർത്തുക എന്ന പ്രധാന ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടു കൂടിയാണ് വിവിധ ഭാഷകൾ സംസാരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ ഒന്നായി കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംസ്ഥാനം നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. അതു മാത്രമാകട്ടെ മാത്രം സംസാരിക്കുന്ന ചർച്ചകൾ ഭാഷകളിലേക്കു തർക്കമുണ്ടാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യാത്തതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശവും ജനങ്ങളെ ഭരണത്തിൽനിന്നു അകറ്റിനിർത്തുക എന്നാണ്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് സാമ്രാജ്യത്വത്തിന്റെ അതേ പരിപാടി കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഭരണം ഇന്നും നടത്തുവാനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയം അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഈ നാടിന്റെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യപ്രാപ്തിയെ മുൻനിർത്തിക്കൊണ്ട്, സാധ്യതയുള്ള സാഹചര്യത്തെ മുൻനിർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു, ഭരണഭാരമേതായും നാട്ടിന്റെ പാരമ്പര്യത്തെയും മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു, അതിനെയെല്ലാം മാനിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പാസ്സാക്കണം എന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I now fix a time-limit of ten minutes for each hon. Member."

SRI K. MALAKONDAYYA:—"అధ్యక్ష, ఇప్పుడు యీ తీర్మానాన్ని నేను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని దీన్ని మన స్పూర్తిగా బలపరుచుచున్నాను. ఎందుకంటే యీ రోజు యీ ఎసెంబ్లీలో వివిధ ఆశయాలకు సుబంధించిన ప్రతినిధులు అందరుకూడా ఇక్కడ చేరారు. ఇక్కడ చేసిన సభ్యులందరుకూడా ప్రజలతరపున వారి సమస్యలు అస్సీ కూడా యిక్కడ విచైనా ఒక పరిష్కారమార్గం చేయడానికి వచ్చాము. అయితే యిక్కడ జరిగేటటువంటి కార్యక్రమంలో ఒకరి భాష యింకొకరికి తెలియకుండా ఎన్నో చిక్కులకు లోబడిపోయాయి. అయితే ప్రధానంగా నాకు ఆర్థం అవుతున్నది ఏమిటంటే దీనికి ఒక సామెత ఉన్నది. "చెటి వాడిముందు శంఖుడేదీ, దాన్ని కొరకడం సీతరంకాదుగదా, సీతబ్బ దిగిరావాలి అన్నాడట" అయితే యీ రోజు అదికూడా యిక్కడ జరుగుతున్నది. ఇంకను మాటలు చెప్పాలంటే యీ రెండు రోజుల కార్యక్రమం ఒక పిచ్చి హాస్పిటల్ లాగు తయారైంది. ఆ పిచ్చి హాస్పిటల్ లో వివిధంగా పనిజరుగుచున్నట్లో అదేవిధంగా యిక్కడనూ జరుగుచున్నది. ఆ హాస్పిటల్ లో ఒకడు నవ్వేవాడు, ఇంకొకడు సరీతం పాడేవాడు, మరొకడు కీకలు వేసేవాడు. యీ మాదిరిగాకంటే యీ సభలోనూ అదేమాదిరిగా కొందరు తెలుగుమాట్లాడేవారు, కొందరు ఆరవం, మరికొందరు ఇంగ్లీషు, యింకా కొందరు మలయాళం మాట్లాడుతున్నారు. ఇట్లా చేయడములో ఒకరి భాష ఒకరికి తెలియకపోవడమువల్ల సభాకార్యక్రమం వివిధంగా జరుగుచున్నట్లో ప్రతి ఒక్కరికి తెలియడములేదు. ఇప్పుడు నేను మాట్లాడేది శ్రీ సుబ్రహ్మణ్యం గారికిగాని, శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికిగాని తెలుసునా అని అడుగుచున్నాను. వారికి తెలుగు తెలియదు, నాకు ఇంగ్లీషు తెలియదు. ఇంగ్లీషు తెలిసినవారికి తెలుగు రాదు. తెలుగువచ్చినవారికి ఇంగ్లీషురాదు, మలయాళంవారికి ఆరవం తెలియదు, ఇంగ్లీషు అంతకన్నా తెలియదు. ఇదంతా ఒక గోడుగా తయారైంది. నేను చెప్పేది వారికి తెలియదు, వారు చెప్పేది నాకు తెలియదు, ఇందులో ఫలితము ఏమీ కనబడ

4th December 1952] [Sri K. Malakondayya]

టములేదు. ఇక్కడ వారు గుర్తించాల్సిన విషయం యేమిటంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా యీ రోజు వివిధ భాషలకు సంబంధించిన యీ వివరాలన్నీ కూడా అందరు ఆర్థం చేసుకోటానికి అవకాశం కలిగించవలసియంటుంది. దీని అవసరం తప్పనిసరిగా ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. మరొక విషయమేమిటంటే వివిధ భాషలకు సంబంధించిన వారందరం యీ రోజున యీ సభాకార్యకర్తలకు యిక్కడకువచ్చాము. సభాకార్యక్రమం ఎలానడుచుచున్నదో చూడటానికి కొన్ని వందలమంది ప్రజలు యిక్కడికి వచ్చారు. ఈ సభలో జరిగే కార్యక్రమం ప్రజలతో కూడిన కార్యక్రమముగాని, విదోవ్యక్తులతోకూడిన పనికాదని మీరు అందరు గుర్తింపవలసిఉంది. అయితే యీరోజున ఎస్సెంబ్లీలో తెలుగు తెలిసిన మంత్రులు ఉన్నారు. అయితే యిప్పుడు వారు మంత్రి పదవులలో ఉన్నారు. అయితే వారు తెలుగువారు అయినప్పటికిని తెలుగు మరచిపోయారు. ఎందువల్ల వీరు తెలుగుమరచిపోయారో నాకు అర్థం కావడంలేదు. ఇందులో ముఖ్యంగా శ్రీ రంగాచారిగారు, శ్రీ కృష్ణారావుగారు, వీరు పూర్తిగా తెలుగువారైనప్పటికిని తెలుగు మరచిపోయారో అసలు అర్థమే కాదో నాకు అర్థం కావడంలేదు. అయితే శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తమిళభాష మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు తమిళ సభ్యులకు అరవంలోనే జవాబు చెప్పుచున్నారు. అయితే యీ తెలుగు మంత్రులను తెలుగులో ప్రశ్నలకు ఇంగ్లీషులో జవాబు చెప్పుచున్నారు. కనుక నేడు వారికివేసిన ప్రశ్నలు తెలుగులో జవాబు యివ్వలేకపోతున్నారంటే, కనీసము వారికి తెలుగుభాషమీద ముహూర్తం ఉండో లేదో ఇప్పటికిప్పుడే అర్థం అవుతుంది. ఇప్పుడు వారు తెలుగులో సమాధానం ఇవ్వకపోతే, ఇది ప్రజలకు సంబంధించిన జవాబు కనుక, ప్రజలు నిస్పృహవెందుతారనే విషయంవారు, ప్రజాప్రతినిధిగా వుండి, గుర్తించవలసియున్నది. ఈ సభలో మనమందరము వాడిటటు వంటి యీ కార్యక్రమమునకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు వివిధభాషలలో తర్జుమా చేయించమని కోరగా, దీనికంతటికిని ఎక్కువ డబ్బు తెలుపుచేయవలసివస్తుందని ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు తెలిపిచ్చారు. అయితే ఈ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తెనమీద విశ్వసము ఉన్నదో లేదో నిర్ధారణచేయటకు నాలుగు రోజులు చర్చలు జరిపి అందులో కావలసినంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టియున్నారు. ఆ రోజున రెన వ్యవహారము ప్రజలకు సంబంధించిన ఖర్చు ఎలా పెట్టారో అదేవిధంగా యీభాషా తర్జుమాకూడా ప్రజలకుపయోగముతో కూడిన విషయము కాబట్టి దీనికిమాత్రం వీల ఖర్చుచేయగూడదో అని అడుగుచున్నాను. ఈవిషయము వారు పట్టించుకోకుండా ప్రక్కకు నెట్టివేస్తున్నారని అందరకు ఆర్థము కాకుండా మనదు. కనుక ఈ రోజున యిక్కడ ఎన్నో demands వస్తున్నవి. అన్ని సమస్యలు పూర్తికాగా, దీన్ని మాత్రం వీల పూర్తిచేయగూడదు! ఈ ఎస్సెంబ్లీలో అటువైపున ఉన్న ప్రభుత్వపక్ష సభ్యులందరు యీ విషయము గుర్తించారని ప్రకృతుచున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యమైన విషయమేమిటంటే తెలుగు మంత్రులు తెలుగు ప్రశ్నలపై సమాధానం తెలుగులో చెప్పవద్దా? చెప్పకపోవడం తెలుగు ప్రజలయొడ వారికి గౌరవం లేదని, నిరాదరిస్తున్నారని తెలుస్తుంది. ఇక్కడ దాదాపు చేరినవారందరు ముఖ్యంగా ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలో మాట్లాడేవారు కారు. వారివారి మాతృ భాషలో మాట్లాడకుండా ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలో మాట్లాడేవారు ఎక్కడినుంచో, అంటే వీలండను నుంచో, ఏ ఆమెరికా నుంచో ఊడికడలేదని గుర్తించ గోరైనను. వారియొక్క మాతృభాషలో సభా కార్యకలాపాలు జరపవలసినది ప్రజలొరకని తెలుసుకొన గోరైనను. కొంతమంది ఇంగ్లీషుభాష సద్వినియోగం చేసుకోవచ్చు. కాని యిది ప్రజలయొక్క సభ కాబట్టి ప్రజల ఉపయోగార్థం యీ సభా కార్యక్రమం వివిధ భాషలలో తర్జుమా చేయించినట్లయితే, సభ్యులందరు ఆయా విషయములు పరిశీలన చేసి చర్చించగలవారగుదురని విన్నవించుచూ ప్రభుత్వమువారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.”

[4th December 1952]

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p.m.

* SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்

பொழுது அசெம்பளியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் அசெம்பளியில் என்ன நடக்கிறது என்பதைப் பற்றி அவ்வப்பொழுது அந்தத் தர்பாஷை புரியாதவர்களுக்கு மொழி பெயர்க்கவேண்டும் என்பதை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டு ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை பற்றி அநேகமாக எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயங்களை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட இந்த தீர்மானத்திற்கு இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்பு இருப்பதைப்பற்றிதான் ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக இப்பொழுது எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய நான்கு பேர்களுக்கும் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாது. இங்கு உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு இங்கு என்ன நடவடிக்கை நடக்கிறது என்பதை தெரிந்துகொள்ள பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய இங்கிலிஷ் தெரிந்தவர்களைக் கேட்டுத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த அத்யாவசியத்தில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இது வெகு நாளைய பிரச்சனை. இன்றைய தினம் பத்தாயிரம் மக்கள் தங்களுடைய வாக்குகளைக் கொடுத்து இவர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அவர்களுடைய பிரச்சனைகளை கவனிப்பதற்கும் அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவதற்கும் இங்கே அவர்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளை அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை யாதொரு ஆட்சேபனையுமில்லாமல் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதை எதிர்ப்பதை பார்த்தால் ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. இதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டால் வசதி குறைவாக இருக்கும் என்பது ஒரு புறமிருக்க அதிக செலவாகும் என்றும் சொல்லலாம். ஒரு பெரிய சட்ட மன்றத்தில் நடவடிக்கைகளை நடத்த பொறுப்பேற்றுக்கொண்டுள்ள பிரதிநிதிகள் புரிந்து கொள்வதற்கு இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். இதற்கு எவ்வளவோ ஆட்சேபங்கள் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இதனால் எத்தனை லக்ஷ ரூபாய் செலவு செய்தாலும் அதனால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எந்த விதமான நஷ்டமும் ஏற்பட்டு விடாது. அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமைகளில் ஒன்றாக இதைக் கருதி இதற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தை செலவிடலாம். அதனால் பாதகமில்லை.

“ அடுத்தபக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நண்பர் கனம் கருத்திருமன் அவர்கள் தமிழ் மொழியைப்பற்றி கனம் பி. ராமமூர்த்தி பேசியதைப்பற்றி வெகுண்டு பேசியது ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. உரிமை இல்லை என்ற நோக்கத்தில் சொன்னாரோ என்னமோ தெரியவில்லை. அவர் பாரதியாரின் ஒரு பாட்டை எடுத்து சொன்னபோது அதாவது ‘யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே, தமிழ் மொழியிலே இனிதாவதெங்கும் கானேம்’ என்ற பாட்டைப்பாடியபோது அடுத்த இரண்டு அடியைப் பாடவில்லை என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அவர் பேசும்போது ரஷ்யாவை இதில் புறத்தியும் பேசி இருக்கிறார். இதில் ரஷ்யாவைப் புறத்தே வேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. இந்தப் பிரச்சனைக்கும் ரஷ்யாவுக்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் என்பதும் புரியவில்லை. அதை இங்கு கொண்டுவந்தது முற்றிலும் பொறுத்தமற்றது. மோசமானது என்பதை இந்த சபையின் முன்பு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். பாரதியார் ரஷ்யாவைப்பற்றி பாயுததை அவர் புரிந்துகொண்டாரோ இல்லையோ என்பதும் தெரியவில்லை. பாரதியார் ரஷ்யாவைப்பற்றி பாடும்போது ‘குடி மக்கள் சொன்னபடி குடியாட்சி’ என்று பாடியிருப்பதை நண்பர் அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் அந்தப் பிரச்சனையை இங்கு கொண்டுவந்து குழப்பத்தை உண்டுபண்ண வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. அவருக்கு தமிழில் எவ்வளவு அக்கரை, ஆர்வம் இருக்கிறதோ அவ்வளவு அக்கரையும் ஆர்வமும் எங்களுக்கும் இருக்கிறது என்பதை அவருக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கனம் கருத்திருமன் கொள்ளாடும் சொந்தம் எங்களுக்கும் உண்டு. அ, ஆ தெரியாத பல லட்சக் கணக்கான மக்கள் விவசாய தொழிலாளர்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளை இங்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மைகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்றும், நாட்டிற்கு நன்மைகளை செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் இங்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள், அந்த முறையில் இந்தத் தீர்மானம் ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். அதனால்தான் இதை இங்கு வற்புறுத்துகிறோம். இது எந்த அடிப்படையில் இருந்தபோதிலும் இந்த தீர்மானம் அவசியமானது என்பதை ஆட்சேபிக்க முடியாது. இதனால் எவ்வளவு லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவானாலும் பாதகமில்லை, மக்களின் நன்மைக்கும், தேசத்தின் நன்மைக்கும்

4th December 1952] [Sri C. Kandaswami]

கும், அங்கத்தினர்களின் நன்மைக்கும் எவ்வளவு செலவு செய்தாலும் அதனால் பாதகமில்லை. மற்ற பாஷை தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ளுவதற்கு இன்றைய தினம் அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்று மக்கள் தங்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளை அனுப்பி சட்டம் செய்யக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலும் சட்டசபைகளில் பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் நிலைமையில் இங்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த புதிய நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் புரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்து தாவேண்டும். இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமானது.

“மற்றும் பத்திரிகைகளைப் பற்றி பேசப்பட்டது. அதாவது பத்திரிகைகளில் வெளியாகிறது, அதைப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று. சட்டசபையில் நடக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை புரிந்துகொள்ளாமல் மறுநாள் பத்திரிகைகளைப் பார்த்துத்திரிந்துகொள்ளலாம் என்று சொல்வது சரியில்லை. பத்திரிகைகளில் விஷயங்கள் எவ்விதம் வெளியாகின்றன என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஸ்ரீமான் ராஜகோபாச்சாரியார் பேசினால் அவர் பேசுவது பூராவையும் போடுவார்கள். மற்றும் முக்கியமானவர்கள் பேசினால் அவைகளையும் பூராவும் பத்திரிகைகளில் அப்படியே போடுவார்கள். ஆனால் என்னைப் போன்றும் கனம் சுப்பையாவைப் போன்றும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினால் ‘அவர்களும் பேசினார்கள்’ என்றுதான் பத்திரிகைகளில் போடுவார்கள். இப்பொழுது பத்திரிகைகளில் இதை நாம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு தானிருக்கிறோம். மற்ற எல்லா விவகாரங்களையும் விட்டுவிட்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப் பற்றிச் சொல்லும்போது இது ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமானது. சபையினுடைய நடவடிக்கைகளில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கும் இங்கு நடக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை புரிந்துகொண்டு மக்களுக்கு அதை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவதற்கும், அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்களுடைய கடமையைச் சரிவர செய்வதற்கும் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரித்து இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“There are still a large number of Members wishing to speak. Therefore, I fix a time limit of five minutes for each hon. Member. The hon. Member Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao will now speak.”

* SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution of the hon. Member Sri C. V. K. Rao, and my support has nothing to do with the formation of linguistic States. I support it on practical grounds of convenience. We are here in this Assembly from as many as four linguistic areas, and the English language which is ordinarily known and which is the fifth language, is not understood by many. The Constitution provides for the coming into the Assembly of Members not knowing English. Those people necessarily talk in their own language, and if debates here are to be of any use, they should be understood by all people. Otherwise, the whole object of the debates is defeated. We are all aware that the Assembly is now functioning in a rather ludicrous fashion.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Order, order. What does the hon. Member mean by saying ‘ludicrous fashion’?”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“In a funny fashion.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“It is a reflection on the House.”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I say it is ‘rather amusing’.”

[4th December 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If we say 'we are behaving in a ludicrous fashion', it might not be unparliamentary, Sir." (Laughter.)

* **SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO:**—"Member after Member talks in his own vernacular which most others do not understand. As a result of this several amusing things have happened. The other day, the Hon. Speaker said, 'I do not know Telugu; is the hon. Member talking on the subject?' The Hon. the Chief Minister on another day supported the adoption of what is called retaliatory tactics. When Member after Member put questions in Telugu, he supported the action of his colleagues who began to ask for notice. On yet another occasion, a most amusing thing happened. One hon. Member from Visakhapatnam put a question in Telugu to the Hon. the Revenue Minister. The question is 'What are the measures taken by the Government to prevent a repetition of the Rayalaseema famine in Visakhapatnam'. The Hon. Mr. Manickavelu Naicker replied,—'You say somebody beat somebody else, and I do not know who beat whom' (laughter) and the whole House burst into laughter. That is how we are functioning, and that is what I meant when to function as the Parliament of the State of Madras. If debates are to be of any use, what one hon. Member speaks must be understood by all other hon. Members. I agree with the Hon. the Chief Minister who said on a previous occasion that the appliances necessary for the purpose, though they may be modern, were not moderate in cost. Whether the costs are moderate or exorbitant, the arrangement is not a luxury. It is a need and a practical need. It is also an immediate need. Therefore, I support the resolution."

5-50
p.m.

* **SRI P. JEEVANANDAM:**—"அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே! இந்தத்தீர்மானத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் விவாதத்திற்கே இடமில்லையென்பது ஏற்கெனவே பல அங்கத்தினர்களால், கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு நேரமும் பேசிய அங்கத்தினர்களில் சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருந்து பேசிய ஒரே ஒரு அங்கத்தினர்தான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வாபஸ் பெறவேண்டுமென்று பேசியிருக்கிறார் என்பதை நான் இங்கேயுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரின் கவனத்திற்கும் கொண்டு வரும்புகின்றேன். வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று எதற்காக அந்த அங்கத்தினர் சொன்னார் என்பதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கட்சி அரசியல் கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இத்தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருப்பதாக கருத்துக்கொண்டு ஆகையினால் இதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்பதாகவும் ஆகேற்பனை தெரிவித்தார். நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக இன்றைய நம்முடைய ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் பன்மொழிகள் பேசக்கூடிய பிரதிநிதிகளைக்கொண்ட சட்டமன்றத்தை உடையதாக இருக்கிறது. வங்கம் மாதிரி இல்லை; உத்திரப்பிரதேசம் மாதிரி இல்லை; பிஹார் மாதிரி இல்லை; சென்னை இராஜ்ய சட்டமன்றத்தில் மலையாளம், தமிழ், தெலுங்கு, கன்னடம் பேசக்கூடிய நான்கு மொழிப் பிரதிநிதிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் ஸ்ரீகருத்திரும்மன் எண்ணிப்பார்த்தாரா என்று தெரியவில்லை. இந்தச் சட்டமன்றத்திற்கு வரும் பிரதிநிதிகள் தங்கள் தாய்பாஷையில் பேசவும், உரிமை அளிக்கிறது சட்டங்கள். இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டப்படி இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டமன்றங்களில் இந்திய மக்களுடைய குரல்தான் கேட்கவேண்டும். அதாவது மக்களுடைய ஆட்சியில், சட்டமன்றங்களில் மக்களின் குரல்தான் கேட்கவேண்டும். இந்த இராஜ்யத்தில் மக்களின் குரல் எது? ஒரு குரல் அல்ல. அதைத்

4th December 1952] [Sri P. Jeevanandam]

தான் நாம் கவனித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். தமிழ்க் குரல், தெலுங்குக் குரல், கன்னடக் குரல், மலையாளக் குரல் ஆகிய நான்கு குரல்களும் இந்த சட்ட மன்றத்தில் கேட்கவேண்டும். அதற்குவேண்டிய எல்லா வசதிகளையும், அத்தியாவசியமான ஏற்பாடுகளையும் சென்ற ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளாக நடந்து வந்த காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் செய்யத்தவறிவிட்டாலும், கனம் ராஜாஜியின் ஆட்சியில் அவைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சியைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதை செய்வதற்குத்தான் இந்தத் தீர்மானம் வந்திருக்கிறது. 375 அங்கத் தினர்களுள்ள இந்தச் சபையில் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் யாராவது பன்மொழிப் புலவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால் கனம் ராஜாஜி ஒருவரைத் தவிர வேறு யாருமே கிடையாது என்று நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்வேன். (இப்புறத்தில் இரண்டொருவர் இருக்கலாம்) கனம் ராஜாஜிக்கு தமிழில் நல்ல பாண்டித்தியம் உண்டு. தெலுங்கில் பேசினாலும், மலையாளத்தில் பேசினாலும், கன்னடத்தில் பேசினாலும் அவரால்தான் புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியும். அப்படி இருக்கையில் நடைமுறையில் சிலசமயங்களில் அவரே தெலுங்கில் யாராவது பேசினாலும், சரியாகப் புரியவில்லை என்று சொல்வதைக் கேட்டிருக்கிறோம். முதலமைச்சருக்கே சபையில் பேசப்படும் பன்மொழிகளையும் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. இது மிகவும் துரதிருஷ்டமானதாகும். இந் நாட்டிலே நூற்றுக்கு 20 பேர்களுக்குமேல் ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்கள் இல்லை. அப்படியிருந்தும் கூட இன்றையதினம் ஆங்கிலம் பொதுமொழியாக கருதப்படுவதைக் கண்டு வெட்கப்படாமலிருக்கமுடியாது. 150, 200 ஆண்டுகளாக ஆதிக்கமொழியாக இருந்த ஆங்கிலம் இன்றும் ஆதிக்கப் பொதுமொழியாக இருப்பது நமது சாபத்தே. காந்திஜியினுடன் நான் பேசியிருக்கிறேன். அப்பொழுது ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் இருந்தார்கள். செட்டி நாட்டில் அவ்வாறு பேசியபொழுது அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள் 'உங்களுக்கு முதல் மொழி தமிழ்மொழிதான், அதேத்து இந்தி அதற்கடுத்து தெலுங்கு, அல்லது மலையாளம்போன்ற அண்மை மொழிகள். நான்காவது வடமொழி, ஆங்கிலம் பஞ்சமொழியாக தான் கருதப்படுவேண்டும்.' என்பதாக அப்படியிருக்கையில் இன்னும் பொதுமொழியாகவே ஆங்கிலம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் கருத்திரும்மன் சொல்வது எப்படியிருக்கிற தென்பதை சபையோர் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். பல மொழிகளிலும் மொழி பெயர்ப்புது என்றால் கஷ்டமான காரியம்தான் அதனால் ஆங்கிலம் பொது மொழியாகவே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியுமா? அது சரியான வாதமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் தாய்மொழியில் மொழிபெயர்ப்பதற்கு மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிப்பதில் என்ன கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் எல்லோரின் குரலும் இந்த ராஜ்ய சட்டமன்றத்தில் கேட்கச்செய்ய, அதாவது மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகள், தாங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட பிரதிக்களுக்கு சூத்தகமில்லாமல் சட்ட மன்றத்தில் பணியாற்றுவதற்காக சர்க்கார் பணம் செலவழித்தல் தவறு ஆகாது. அதை ஒரு செலவு என்று கருதக்கூடாது.

"இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்ன சர்க்கார் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர் கருத்திரும்மனுக்கு, அவர் போன்றோர்களுக்கு ஒரு வேண்டுகோள். இவ்வளவு நாளாக ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினதோடு ராமமூர்த்தி இன்றையதினம் தமிழில் பேசும்பொழுது அதை அவர் வர வேற்றார். நல்லது. அதேசமயம் தங்களுக்குத்தான் தமிழ்தெரியும் போலவும், தமிழில் பேச எதிர்க்கட்சியாளருக்கு ஒன்றுமே தெரியாது என்பது போலவும் பேசியது கொஞ்சம்கூட சரியானதாகாது என்பதை அவர் உரை வேண்டும். தமிழனின் நாகரீகத்திற்கு, தமிழனின் பண்பாட்டுக்கு வரையறைத்துவைத்த பொதுமறை தமிழ்மறை, திருக்குறளிலே வள்ளுவனார் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்பதை கருத்திரும்மன் போன்றோர் கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

'குழிதழீ இத் சோலொசத மாநில மன்றன்

அழிதழீ இ நிற்கு முலகு' என்றும்

'மன்னர்க்கு மன்னுதல் செங்கோன்மை யஃதின்னேன்

மன்னவா மன்னாக் கொளி.'

[Sri P. Jeevanandam] [4th December 1952]

என்று மக்களின் விருப்பப்படியேதான் நாட்டின் ஆட்சி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று வலியுறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். கருத்திருக்கும் அவர்கள் 'யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ்மொழியோடு இனிதாவதெங்கும் காணும்', என்று தோழர் ராமமூர்த்தி பாரதியாரின் பாட்டை எடுத்துச் சொன்னதற்கு பாரதியாரின்பாட்டு அவருக்குத் தெரியாதுபோலப் பேசி, பாரதியார் அந்தப் பாட்டுக்குப் பிறகு, 'யாமறிந்த புலவரிலே கம்பனைப்போல், வள்ளுவர் போல், இளங்கோவைப்போல் பூமிகளில் யாங்கணுமே பிறந்ததிலே— உண்மை வெறும் புகழ்ச்சியில்லை' என்று சொல்லியிருப்பதை அவர் அறிபார்போலவும் பேசி, ஏன் ரஷ்யாவை உதாரணமாக எடுக்கிறீர்கள் என்று பொருத்தமில்லாமல், அபத்தமாகப் பேசினார். அதோடு மாத்திரம் அல்ல கம்பராமாயண மேற்கோளைக்காட்டி, ராமராஜ்யத்தை நீங்கள் ஏன் விரும்பமாட்டேன் என்கிறீர்கள் என்றும் கூடச் சொல்லாமற் சொன்னார். நான் கேட்கிறேன். எங்களுக்குத் தமிழ்தெரியும். மற்றவர்களுக்கு தெரியாது என்று நான் அவர்போல் சொல்லமாட்டேன். அதன் காரணமாகத் தான் கம்பன் கண்ட ஜனநாயகத்தை அவர் கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டு வர விரும்புகின்றேன். அரசுங்கத்தின் மன்னுயிரையெல்லாம், தன்னுயிர்போல பாதுகாத்துவந்தான் சரசுதன். அப்படிப் பாதுகாக்கும்பொழுது, அம் மன்னுயிரை அரசாங்கத்தின் உடம்பாகவே கருதி, அம்மன்னுயிர்களையெல்லாம் தன்னுயிராகப் பாதுகாத்து வந்தான், என்பதாக,

‘வயிரவான் பூண் அணி மடங்கல் மொய்ம்பினான்
உயிரெலாம் தன்னுயிர் ஒப்ப ஒம்பலால்
செயிரிலா உலகின்றி சென்று நின்றுவாழ்
உயிரெலாம் உறைவதோர் உடம்பும் ஆயினான்’

என்று ஜனநாயகத்தின் தன்மையை, கொள்கையை பிழிந்தெடுத்துக் கொடுக்கிறார். அதை அவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

‘குடி மக்கள் சொன்னபடி குடி வாழ்வு
மேன்மையறக் குடிமை நீதி
கடியொற்றி லெழுந்தது பார் குடியரசென்று
லகறியக் கூறிவிட்டார்’

என்பதாக, ஆகா வென்றெழுந்தது பார் யுகப் புரட்சி, என ரஷ்யப் புரட்சியைப் பற்றி வர்ணித்திடும் நம்முடைய தேசியக்கவி, சுதந்திரப்பாட்டுப் பாடிய மகா கவி பாரதியார் சொல்லியிருப்பதை நமது கருத்திருக்கும் போன்றவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். மேலும் ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். பலருக்கும் தெரிந்தும் இருக்கலாம். இந்த ரஷ்யப் புரட்சியை வர்ணித்த பின்ன்தான் தேசிய மகா கவி பாரதியார், பாரத சமுதாயம் என்ற பாட்டைச் சாவதற்குமுன் பாடினார் அந்தப்பாட்டில் அவர் ஆணித்தரமாக, ‘எல்லோரு மோர்குலம் எல்லாரு மோரினம், எல்லாரு மிந்திய மக்கள், எல்லாரு மோரீழிமை, எல்லாரு மோர் விலை’ எல்லாரும் இந்நாட்டு மன்னர். ஆம் நாம் எல்லோரும் இந்நாட்டு மன்னர்’, என்று முழங்கினார் என்பதையும் நாம் மறக்கக்கூடாது. ஆகவேதான் கட்சி அரசியல் கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்க்கின்றவர்கள் அதைத் தவறான கருத்துடன் எதிர்க்கின்றார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தன்னுடைய பொருத்தமற்ற வாதத்திற்கு அறிஞர் பெர்னாட்ஷா “சர்வாதிகாரி வேண்டும்” என்று கூறியிருப்பதை கையாண்டார் அரசாங்கத்திலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர் கருத்திருமன். பர்னாட்ஷா ஸ்டாலினைப்பற்றி என்ன கூறியிருக்கிறார் என்பது அவருக்குத் தெரியுமா?

“இன்றைய உலகத்தில் ஆக்கச் சிறந்த அரசியல் ஞானி ஸ்டாலின் ஒரு வன்தான்”, என்று பர்னாட்ஷாவின் வார்த்தைகளை உங்கள் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். இது கனம் கருத்திருமனுக்கு பாதகமான கருத்து.

“ஆகவே கட்சி அரசியல் கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப் பார்க்கக்கூடாது. அந்தப் பக்கத்திலிருந்தாலும், இந்தப் பக்கத்திலிருந்தாலும் தீர்மானத்தின் பொருள் என்ன வென்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நான்கு மொழிகள் பேசக்கூடிய இந்தச் சபையில் ஒருவர் மொழி

4th December 1952] [Sri P. Jeevanandam]

யைத் தவிர மற்றவர் மொழி தெரியாது இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத் தினர்கள் ரொம்பப்பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக மொழி வாரி மாகாணப் பிரிவினை மிகவும் அவசியம். மொழிவாரி மாகாண அமைப்பு உடனடியாக சாத்தியமில்லையென்பதால் மிகக் குறைந்தபட்சமாக, உடனடியாக மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டும் என்ற இந்தத் தீர்மானம் மிகவும் நியாயமானது, அவசியமானது. இது குறைந்தபட்ச ஜனநாயகக் கோரிக்கையைக்கொண்ட தீர்மானம், இதில் கருத்து வேற்றுமைக்கு இடமில்லை. ஆகவே கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கட்டாயம் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பிலுள்ளோரும் இதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

‘வாழிய செந்தமிழ் வாழ்க நற்றமிழர்
வாழிய பாரத மணித்திரு நாடு’,

என்று பாடிய தமிழ்நாட்டுத் தேசியப் பாவலன் பாரதியின் வாக்கை . . .”

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Resolution before the House. I am not opposing it intrinsically, but I am opposing it on different grounds. This Resolution does not require much arguments in support of the same. I do really support the Resolution because the Congress stands for the formation of Linguistic States. Nobody can oppose the Resolution because we stand by it. But I oppose it on different grounds.

“ Sir, the problem of different languages regarding the procedure to be followed in a Legislature has been solved in Switzerland. There, the Constitution provides that whenever a Bill is to be introduced in Parliament, it should be published in three languages, namely, Italian, German and Swiss. This example may be followed here also. The problem is simple and it can be solved. But I am opposing the Resolution on the ground of our meagre financial resources. Our Chief Minister, the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, often says that he has no money for giving relief to the people of the famine-affected areas. We are now facing famine conditions. First of all, we must preserve ourselves. Human life is very precious. We must exist; the language will take care of itself. First of all, we want money for famine relief in Rayalaseema. We want money for extension of electricity and other projects. Thus, the financial problem is coming in our way. No doubt, I sympathise with the large number of Members of this Assembly who do not know English. Really almost all the proceedings that are taking place here are in English. Most of the hon. Members do not understand and appreciate them. Really it is not the way how a democracy should function. I appreciate it; but it is an ideal that everything that is going on in the Assembly, should be understood by all the Members. The ideal is one thing, but the realisation thereof is altogether different. It is yet to come. Therefore, I oppose the Resolution on the ground of economy. If we want to have the whole proceedings translated into all the languages, a huge number of officials have to be appointed and it requires a large amount of money. So, from the financial point of view, I say it is not possible now to bring about this improvement. We can wait for some time

[Sri G. Nagabhushanam]

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till our financial position improves. Then the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari himself will come forward with this proposal, because he is a Congressman who believes in the formation of Linguistic States. Then it can be done and not until then."

6 p.m. * SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சட்டசபை நடவடிக்கைகள் இந்த நாட்டிலே பேசப்படுகின்ற தாய் மொழியிலே நடக்கவேண்டும்; அப்படி ஆங்கிலத்தில் நடந்தாலும் மற்ற பாஷைகளில் அது மொழிபெயர்க்கப்படவேண்டுமென்ற முறையில் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசும்போது இரண்டொரு விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காகவே சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் இருக்கிற நண்பர்கள், ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால் புரியாது இருக்கின்ற மெம்பர்களும் கூட எதிர்க்கும் படியான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை, நண்பர் ஜீவானந்தம் அவர்கள் கூறியதுபோல், யாரும் எதிர்க்கவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணமென்னவென்றால், சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் தெலுங்கில் பேசும்போது, கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களுக்குக்கூட புரியவில்லை. முதல் மந்திரியாருக்கும் புரியவில்லை. சில தமிழ் மந்திரிகளுக்கும் புரியவில்லையென்று சொன்னால், இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏன் எதிர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? கல்வி மந்திரியாரைப் பார்த்து தமிழில் 'எப்பொழுது எங்கள் ஊரிலே பள்ளிக்கூடம் திறக்கப் படும்?' என்று கேட்டால், அவர் 'நோடீஸ் ப்ளீஸ்' என்று சொல்கிறார். ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாதவர்களுக்கு இது எப்படி புரியும். ஆகையால் ஒருவர் சொல்வதை மற்றவர் புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறோம். மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வது அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குப் புரிவதில்லை. அங்கத்தினர்கள் கேட்கும் கேள்விகளை மந்திரிகள் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியாமலிருக்கிறது. அதேமாதிரி, கனம் மாணிக்கவேலு நாயக்கர், கனம் பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர், கனம் சுப்ரமணியம் ஆகிய தமிழ் மந்திரிகளைப்பார்த்து தெலுங்கில் சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் கேள்விகள் கேட்கும் போதும், அவர்களும் 'நோடீஸ் ப்ளீஸ்' என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கும்போது, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்கள் ஏன் எதிர்க்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை.

"ஸ்ரீ அனந்த பாய் அவர்கள் கண்டடம் ஆங்கிலமும் படித்திருந்தும் இதை எதிர்க்கின்றார்கள். கண்டை தேசத்தில் இருக்கின்றவர்களால் லோருக்கும் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியும் என்று அவர் சொல்லமுடியுமா? முடியவே முடியாது. எல்லோரும் ஸ்ரீ அனந்த பாய் ஆக இருக்கமுடியாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இன்னும் தமிழில் பேசுகின்ற ஸ்ரீமான் கருத்திருமன் அவர்கள் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்ப்பதுதான் ஆச்சரியத்திலும் ஆச்சரியமாயிருக்கின்றது. 'இந்த அரசாங்கம் நல்ல முறையில் நடக்க வழி பார்க்கவேண்டுமேயல்லாது மொழியைப்பற்றி கவலைப்படக்கூடாது' என்று சொன்னார்கள். ராமராஜ்யம் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். கம்பரைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். பாரதியைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். 'தனி ஒருவனுக்கு உணவில்லையெனில் ஹெகத்தினை அழித்திருவோம்' என்று அதே பாரதியார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் இந்த நாட்டு மக்கள் பட்டினியால் வாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது என்ன செய்கின்றோம் என்று கேட்கிறேன். ராமராஜ்யம் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். நாங்களும் அதை எதிர்க்கவில்லை. இன்றிருக்கிற ராமராஜ்ய வட்சணத்தை கருத்திருமன் உணர்வில்லை. ராமராஜ்யத்தை நடைமுறையில் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு ஆகவேண்டியதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். உண்மை ராமராஜ்யத்தை நடைமுறையில் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமானால், ஒருவர் சொல்வதை மற்றவர்கள் புரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டாமா? அதற்காகத்தான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை இன்றையதினம் ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகின்றேன்.

"ஒரு நாட்டை அழிக்கவேண்டுமானால் முதலில் அந்த நாட்டினுடைய பாஷையைக் கொல்லவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது

4th December 1952] [Sri A. Govindasamy Nayagar]

ஆங்கிலத்தில் 'If you want to kill a nation kill the language first' என்று வெள்ளைக்காரர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு நாட்டினுடைய மொழியில் நாட்டினுடைய நடவடிக்கைகள் இல்லாமல், வேறு ஒரு மொழியானது இருந்தால் அந்த நாட்டினுடைய கலாசாரம் அழிந்துவிடும். ஆகவேதான் ஒரு நாட்டினுடைய கலாசாரத்தை அழிக்கவேண்டுமானால், அந்த நாட்டினுடைய மொழியை அழித்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“அதேமுறையில் வெள்ளைக்காரன் இந்த நாட்டைவிட்டுப் போதாம் வட நாட்டிலிருந்து இந்தியைக் கொண்டுவந்து இங்கே புகுத்தினார்கள். 1937-ம் ஆண்டு கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களே கட்டாய இந்தியை இங்கு கொண்டு வந்தார். தாய் மொழிக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க பெரியார் தலைமையில் தாளமுத்து நடராஜன் போன்றவர்கள் இந்தி மொழி திணிக்கப்படுவதை எதிர்த்து உயிர் நீத்தார்கள். சமீபத்தில் இந்தி மொழி தமிழ்நாட்டில் வரக்கூடாது. என்ற நோக்கத்தோடு பெரியார் அவர்களும் அண்ணாதுரை அவர்களும் இன்னும் பலரும் ரயிலிலே நிலையங்களிலுள்ள ஊரின் பெயர்களை இந்தியில் எழுதியிருந்ததை அழித்தார்கள். அப்போது கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் சும்மா இருந்துவிட்டார்கள். அன்று ஜெயிலில் அடைத்தார்கள். இன்று ஜனங்களுக்கு தாய்மொழியின் மீது பற்று வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைப்பற்றி யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. ஆகவே சும்மா இருந்துவிட்டார்கள். ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கும் தமிழ் மொழியில் பற்று யிருக்கிறது. நான் தமிழில் கேள்வி கேட்டால் தமிழிலேயே பதில் கூறுகிறார்.

“வட நாட்டில் ஸ்ரீ லால் பகதூர் சாஸ்திரி போன்றவர்கள் இந்தியிலேயே பேசுகிறார்கள். பாக்டர் கிருஷ்ணசாமி அதை எதிர்த்து வெளியேறக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. வட நாட்டார்களுக்கு வட நாட்டுப்பற்று இருக்கிறது. தெலுங்கர்களுக்கு ஆந்திர நாட்டுப்பற்று இருக்கிறது. வட நாட்டார்களுக்கு இந்தியின்மீது அதிகப்பற்று இருக்கிறது. ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு தெலுங்கின்மீது பற்று இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் தமிழ் பேசுகின்ற, தமிழ்நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த நண்பர் கருத்திருமன் அவர்கள் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்க்கின்றார் என்றால் ஆச்சரியப்படாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை.

“கேள்வி நேரத்தில் தெலுங்கில் கேள்வி கேட்டால், தமிழ் மந்திரிகளுக்குப் புரியவில்லை. அப்படி கேள்வினைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியாத காரணத்தினால் மந்திரிகள் பதில் சொல்லமுடியாமல் ‘நோட்டீஸ் ப்ளீஸ்’ என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அதே முறையில்தான் தெலுங்கு பாஷை தெரிந்து தமிழ் பாஷை தெரியாத மந்திரிகளும் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஒருவர் சொல்வதை மற்றவர் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாமல் அங்கத்தினர்களும், மந்திரிகளும் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இன்றையதினம் சட்டசபை நடவடிக்கைகள் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றன.

“இந்தப் பக்கத்தில்தான் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாதவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பிலும் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாதவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அநேக சட்டசபை உறுப்பினர்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட கேள்வித்தாள்களையும், மற்ற அச்சிட்ட அத்தனை காகிதங்களையும் சுருட்டி வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஒழுங்காக லீட்டிலே கொண்டு வைக்கின்றார்கள், அல்லது என்ன நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை சரிவர புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியாத நிலையில் அநேக அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும் போது, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்க்கட்சியிலிருகின்ற நாங்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம் என்ற காரணத்திற்காக அந்தத் தரப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் எதிர்க்கவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை என்று நான் அவர்களைத் தாழ்மையாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ஒருவர் மொழியை மற்றவர் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியாமல் இருப்பது கஷ்டமாயிருக்கிறது. ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசும் போது, ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்களில் சிலர் வெளியே போகின்றார்கள். இன்னும் தெலுங்கு பேசும்போது தெலுங்கு தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்கள் வெளியே போகிறார்கள். அதேமாதிரி மலையாளம் பேசும்போது மற்றவர்கள் அதைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியாமல் வெளியே போகின்றார்கள்.

[Sri A. Govindasamy Nayagar] [4th December 1952]

இந்த மாதிரி நிலைமை இருக்கும்போது, தமிழ் மொழியில் நடவடிக்கைகளை நடத்துவதற்கு நாம் ஆதரவு காட்டவேண்டும். அதற்காக நாம் பாடுபட வேண்டும். 'யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ் மொழி போல் இனிதாவது எங்கும் காணோம்' என்று பாடிவிட்டால் மாத்திரம் போதாது. பாரதியையும், கம்பரையும் பற்றிப் பாடிவிட்டால் மட்டும் போதாது. நடைமுறையில் ஆதரவு காட்டவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“நேற்றயதினம் தஞ்சை விவசாயப் பண்ணையாட்களுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கக் கூடிய சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தபோது நாங்கள் எதிர்த்தோமா? ஏகமனதாக நாங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொண்டதுபோல், எதிர்த்தரப்பிலுள்ள நீங்களும் இதை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஒரு சிலர் பேசுவதே கிடையாது. புரிந்து கொள்ளவும்முடியாது. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்ப்பதின் அர்த்தம் என்ன என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. சில சமயம் மந்திரிகள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது, கேள்வியை அவர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ளாமல் ‘நோடஸ்’, ‘நோடஸ்’ என்று சொல்வதைப்பார்க்கும் போது அங்கத்தினர்களை கேவலப்படுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று கருதுகிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எல்லோரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.”

*SRI B. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO :—“అధ్యక్షా, ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులు ప్రతిపాదించిన ఈ బిల్లును సేను కొన్ని ప్రత్యేక కారణాలవల్ల వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నాను. గతంలో క్రియంత నాగి రెడ్డిగారు ఉపవ్యవస్థించినప్పుడు ఈ సభలో ఎన్ని కై నటువంటి 375 మంది సభ్యులు ప్రజాభిప్రాయముచేత ప్రజలనుండి మన్ననలను పొంది ప్రజాసభ్యులుగా వచ్చియున్నారు. ఇటువంటివారు గత ఎన్నికలలో ప్రజల అభిమానమును గలుపొంది సేదు తెలుగులో అనర్గళంగా ఉపవ్యవస్థించుటకు పెద్దపెద్దగా మాట్లాడేరు. వారి మాదిరిగా నాకు గూడా మాతృభాషమీద అభిమానం ఉన్నది. లేకపోలేదు. కాని ఇక్కడ వున్నటువంటి అంగ్రహస్రములు, అరవహస్రములు వారు ప్రత్యేక సానములలోవున్నారు. వారికి వారియొక్క మాతృభాషపైన సంపూర్ణ ప్రేమ, అభిమానము లేకపోలేదు. వారు వారియొక్క మాతృభాష అభివృద్ధిచేసుకోవాలి, మాతృభాషను వృద్ధికి తీసుకు రావాలి అనే అభిప్రాయము, అందరికీ ఉంటుంది. అయితే నాలుగు కోట్ల జనాభా కలిగినటువంటి మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో ఈనాడు అన్ని భాషలు ఉన్నాయి. వారిలో అంగ్రులు, తమిళులు, మలయాళీలు, కన్నడులు మొదలైన భాషలు గలవారు వున్నారు. ఈ ముఖ్యమైన నాలుగు భాషలు తర్జుమాచేయటానికి ఎంత కాలం పట్టుతుందో ఎంత వ్యయం ఆవుతుందో ఆలోచించాలని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇంగ్లీషు భాషపైన వారికి ఎక్కువ అభిలాష ఉన్నవారు మనదేశంలోనేకాదు ఇతర దేశాలలోగూడా ఉన్నారు. నిజంగా ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలోనే మన వ్యవహారాలు జరిపాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యం ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి లేదు. అది సౌకర్యంగా ఎన్నో విండ్రనుంచి అనుసరించుచున్న భాష గనుక దానిని మనము ఉపయోగిస్తున్నాము పదిహేను విండ్రలో రాజ్యాంగ నిర్మాణ సూత్రాల ప్రకారం ఇంగ్లీషు భాష ఈ దేశములో సానం లేకుండా చేయడానికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఒక చట్టం తయారుచేసియున్నది. ఆ చట్టం ప్రకారం అందరు హిందీ భాషలో మాట్లాడవలసిన అవసరం, హిందీలో రాజ్యాంగ వ్యవహారములన్నియు జరుపవలసిన అవసరం వస్తున్నాయన్నది. తమిళ, తెలుగు, కన్నడ, మలయాళంలో ఇప్పటికి కూడా ఉన్నటువంటి రాజ్యాంగ నిర్వహణ జరిగేటటువంటి వ్యవహారములు, రాజ్యాంగ పత్రాలు ఉన్నటువంటి అనేక మంది సభ్యులు మార్పుకోవలసినందు వివిధభాషలలోవున్న పత్రాలు మార్చబడుతాయి. లేకపోతే ప్రజాదృష్టిలో ఈ సమస్యకు చాలా ప్రాధాన్యం యిచ్చి ప్రజలచేత మన్ననలను పొంది ప్రజలకు తగిన సౌకర్యాలు చేయబడేటటువంటి సమస్యగా ఉండవచ్చును. ఇక్కడ

కన్నటువంటి సభ్యులు శుభావలో ముగ్రులను శస్త్రాలు వేస్తున్నారు. ఆ భావ తమకు తెలియకను మృతులు నోటిను కావాలని జవాబు చెప్పడం జరుగుచున్నది. దాని వలన నిజంగా సభ్యులు తెలుసుకోనదలచిన విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వం వాసుండి తెలుసుకో లేకపోతున్నారు. ఈ భావతర్దుమా ప్రజానీక సమస్య. నేనొక ఉదాహరణ చెప్పు చున్నాను. 'ఈ వూరిలో వాసలేడు' అనేదాన్ని తమిళ భాషలో 'ఇంద వూరిల్ మైల్ యిల్ల' అనిన, అదే కన్నడములో 'ఇంద వూరిగె మత్తె యిల్ల' అని చెప్పబడుచున్నది. ఈ చిన్న వాక్యాన్ని తర్దుమాచేయడానికి చెండు నిమిషములు పైన పట్టును. ఈ విధంగా తెలుగులోను, ఇతర భాషలలోను తర్దుమాచేయాలి. 'ఈ ఎక్కో సంవత్సరాలు పడుతుంది. ప్రభుత్వమునకు ముఖ్యంగా డబ్బుకొరతచేత చేయ దలంబడము లేదు. ఈ డబ్బును ఇంకొక విధంగా సద్వినియోగంచేసి ప్రజల ఆంగీ కారం బడయవచ్చును. వీటికి సహపాయాలు గూడ, ఈ కాస్త ప్రశ్నకు, రాజ్యాంగ వ్యవహారాన్ని తెలుసుకోవడానికి ఎంతభుర్గు ఆగుకో ఎంచుకోవాల్సిఉంది. ఎంత కాలము పట్టుకో ఆ పైము ప్రజాసేవ చేస్తే మంచిదని నా అభిప్రాయం. కాబట్టి మృతులను తెలుగులోనూ, ఇంకా వారి వా మాతృభాషలలో శస్త్రాలువేయటానికి ఫలితము ఏమి టంటే మృతులు పహించవలసిన భారము వాగుచుండని చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటివారికి మాతృభాష రాదని కాదు, మరిచిపోయినారని కాదు. సభాకార్య క్రమం సాఫీగా నడపుటకు ప్రభుత్వమునకు అడ్డురామాడదని నా విజ్ఞప్తి. ఈ తర్దుమా చేస్తే వట్టి బగాలేదని నా అభిప్రాయము."

“SRI N. C. RAMASWAMY KANDER :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்று இங்கு கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தைப்பற்றி ஆதரித்துப் பேசிவிட்டு வோம் செய்யும்போது அதற்கு எதிராக நான் வோம் செய்யப்போகிறேன். இந்த தீர்மானத்திற்குக் காரணம் இங்குள்ள சட்ட சபையில் நண்பர்கள் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்த பாஷையில் பேசுகிறார்கள். அவைகளை மொழிபெயர்க்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகும். இங்குள்ள பெரும் பாலருக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியும். நூறுக்கு 75 பேர்களுக்கு தமிழ் தெரியும், சிலருக்கு தெலுங்கு தெரியும், சிலருக்கு மலையாளம் தெரியும். சிலருக்கு கன்னடம் தெரியும். ஆனால் சென்ற 25 நாட்களாக இங்கிலீஷில் பேசியவர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே தெலுங்கில் பேசவேண்டும் என்று ரே விரதம் கொண்டு விட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒற்றையாக அப்படிப்பேசி வருகிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே மலையாளத்தில் சிறுவர்கள் மலையாளத்திலும், கன்னடத்தில் பேசுகிறவர்கள் கன்னடத்திலும் பேசுவது என்று ஆரம்பித்து விட்டால் எங்கெப்போன்றவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் புரியாது. அப்படி வேறு பாஷையில் பேசுவதால் அந்த பாஷை தெரிந்தவர்களுடைய புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடிகிறது. மற்ற பாஷையில் பேசியதை மறுநாள் பேப்பரில் பார்த்துதான் தெரிந்து கொள்வதென்பதாக இருக்கிறது. அதுவும் மறுநாள் காலையில்தான் தெரியவருகிறது. காலையிலே கேள்வி நேரங்களில் என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று தெரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியவில்லை. எங்களை இங்கு அனுப்பியவர்கள் இங்கு தமிழில் பேசவேண்டும் என்றுதான் அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கு வந்து சேர்விட்டுப்போவது என்பது மட்டும் இல்லை. அங்கேயே என்ன நடந்தது என்று நாங்கள் ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே ஒரு சிலர் தமிழில் பேசுகிறார்கள். ஒரு சிலர் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசு கூடியவர்கள் எல்லோரும் பேண்டுமென்றே தெலுங்கிலேயே பேசி வருகிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்திருந்தாலும் தமிழிலேயே எல்லோரும் பேசவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் எப்படி விரதம் கொண்டு ஒற்றையாக தெலுங்கிலேயே பேசவேண்டும் என்றிருக்கிறார்களோ அதைப் போலவே தமிழ் தெரிந்தவர்கள் தமிழிலேயே பேசவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த முறையில் இந்த தீர்மானத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் ஆதரித்துப் பேசிவிட்டு, வோம் செய்யும் போது எதிர்த்து வோம் செய்யப்போகிறேன்.”

[4th December 1952]

* **SRI O. KORAN :—**“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, ശ്രീമാൻ സി. വി. കെ. നായ്ക്കർ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിട്ടുള്ള ഈ പ്രമേയം ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനവും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതവുമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. കാരണം ഈ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭ പ്രായപൂർത്തി വോട്ടവകാശത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ജനകോടികളാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രതിനിധികളാൽ രൂപം കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ നിയമസഭ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഭാഷ എല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കും എല്ലാവർക്കും ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണ്. കാരണം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആശയവും അഭിപ്രായവും അന്വേഷണം വിനിയോഗം ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ നിന്നു് രൂപം കൊള്ളുന്നതിൽനിന്നു് ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന തീരുമാനങ്ങളാണല്ലോ ജനലക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കു് ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ആ നിലക്കു് ഈ പ്രമേയം ഏറ്റവും ഉപയോഗപ്രദവും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതവുമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. നമ്മുടെ ഈ ഭാഷാകാര്യത്തെ പറയുമ്പോൾ എനിക്ക് ഓർമ്മയെന്നതു് അടുത്ത അധിമതത്തിൽ വികിഴിയിൽ സമാധാന സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ പങ്കുകൊണ്ടു് മടങ്ങിവന്ന പ്രൊഫസർ ജോസഫ് മുണ്ടേഴ്സി പറഞ്ഞ ഒരു അഭിപ്രായമാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി ഭാഷകളിൽ വ്യത്യസ്ത ഭാഷാഭിജ്ഞ സംസാരിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ പക്ഷെ എട്ടുതരം വികിഴി സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ എല്ലാ ഭാഷയിലും പെട്ട ആളുകൾക്കു് അവരുടെ ആശയങ്ങളെയും അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെയും ധരിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ആ സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ ചെയ്തിരുന്നതാണ്. ഇതു് കേവലം ഒരു സമാധാനസമ്മേളനത്തിലായിരുന്ന ഭാഷകളിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ഭാഷകളും അറിയുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതു് നേരെമറിച്ചു് ഒരു സംസ്ഥാന ഭാഷാഭിജ്ഞനടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയിൽ എല്ലാ ആളുകൾക്കും അറിയുവാനും പ്രയത്നിക്കുവാനും ഉള്ള ഒരു സഭയിൽ അവരവരുടെ ഭാഷകളിൽനിന്നു് പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് ഉള്ള കഴിവു് ഇല്ലാത്തതു് വ്യസനകരമാണ്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ യാതൊരു വിധ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസവും കൂടാതെ ആലോചിച്ചു് ചിന്തിച്ചു് ഒരു തീരുമാനം എടുക്കേണ്ടതു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഭരണാധികാരി ജനലക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ രാഷ്ട്രവും അഭിപ്രായവും മുൻനിർത്തി പോകുന്നതിന്റെ ഒരു ഉത്തമ ഉദാഹരണം കൂടി ആകണം എന്നുള്ളതു് രാഷ്ട്രവാദ സാഗതിയാണ്. അങ്ങനെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യത്തിൽ രൂപം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ കൂടി നമ്മെ ഭർച്ചിക്കുന്ന ട്രിപ്പിക് സമാജ്യത്വത്തിന്റെ സഭാവനയായിട്ടുള്ള ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷ നല്ലതാണെന്നുള്ള ചിന്താഗതി മാത്രമാണ്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ യാതൊരു വിധ സംശയത്തിനും അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസത്തിനും ഇടം നഷ്ടപ്പെടുകയും എല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കും ഒരുപോലെ അവർ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ എന്താണെന്നുള്ളതു് അന്വേഷണം മനസ്സിലാക്കി അതിൽനിന്നു് ഒരു തീരുമാനം എടുക്കുന്നതിന്നു് എന്താണു് തടസ്സം. മലയാളം, തെലുങ്ക്, തമിഴ് മുതലായ എല്ലാ ഭാഷാഭിജ്ഞം പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ അപ്പൂർപ്പാർ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള എല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കും അറിയുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഇവിടേയ്ക്കും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്തു കൊണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഭാഷാസംസ്ഥാനപ്രശ്നം രൂപം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിലക്കു് കാര്യങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് മുൻനിർത്തി കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സാധിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ് നമ്മെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രശ്നം. ഈ പ്രമേയം അംഗീകരിച്ചു അതിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഏല്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ഇതിന്നു താല്പര്യമുള്ളവർക്കായി ഒരു പോംവഴി കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് യാതൊരു സംശയത്തിനും ഇടം നല്ലതെ എല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങളും സഹായിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്നു് അനുകൂലമായി വോട്ടുചെയ്യണം എന്നു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. നമസ്കേ.”

* **SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA :—**“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject before the House is a very important one. At the same time, it is one on which much could be said on both sides. It is a vexed question indeed. Practically for the whole day, hon. Members have been speaking on this question again and again, contributing very many ideas. It is an ideal approach that they are advocating, but I plead before this House for a more practical approach. What is it that we will be able to achieve by embarking upon this experiment? What is it that we have not been able to achieve without this experiment? I do not mean for a moment to suggest that all Members should not be afforded the fullest

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[Sri B. Vaikunta Balija]

opportunity to express themselves to the best advantage be it in English or in any other language that is permitted under law. But at the same time, from the practical point of view, do we or do we not know that most of the Members can express themselves in English as well as in any other language? It is only a few who cannot express themselves in that language. For the sake of that few, are we to spend the tax-payers' money much more than what is warranted? On the other hand, the language that is to replace English may have to be a common language, such as Hindi or any other language that may be propounded and accepted. In that case, will not the same situation continue? After all, we must remember that in a State composed of many linguistic parts, we have to face the problem and not create more complications. We must have a practical approach to the question. It may be suggested that arrangements could be made to have the speeches translated simultaneously thereby minimising the time. Well, it is an ideal that could be attempted. But the practicality of that suggestion should be carefully considered. There are other considerations which we must take note of. Let me illustrate this point by pointing out that it is the legitimate right of every hon. Member who comes here, to speak fully, exhaustively and thoroughly. But, is it possible? I suggest that the practical approach to this question should be not to carry this academic discussion too far, but to try to reconcile as much as possible matters arising out of this difficult situation. If it is a question of saying that if Members speak in English, it will not be understood by a few and so there must be translation of the speeches and if it is also to be said that the Members are to go on talking exhaustively without any limit, then it will only mean that the time now before us will not at all be sufficient. Are we to transact good business in the time that is allotted to us? Or, are we going to take away the time allotted to us and fritter it away by dividing and cutting it into various parts so that the net result will not be the best that we must achieve. It is the duty of every hon. Member to strive his best to see that out of the deliberations of this House, maximum benefits are given to the tax-payers at minimum cost. Therefore I suggest that this question be deferred, if not withdrawn. I request the hon. Members on the other side to come to the conclusion that under the existing circumstances, the best thing is to carry on for the present as we are doing and continue to serve the tax-payers to the best of our ability and not embark upon new experiments. After all, the results of such a new experiment cannot be quite certain. At any rate, the burden on the tax-payers will be so much that it will not be worthwhile."

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p.m.

* SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“ అధ్యక్షా, శ్రీ C. V. K. Rao గారు తెచ్చిన resolution ను గురించి ఇప్పటికీ చాలా మంది మిత్రులు మాట్లాడారు. కాబట్టి దీనిని గురించి నేను ఎక్కువగా చెప్పను. కాని ఒక మిత్రుడు భాషమీద చాలా ప్రేమ ఉండినటువంటివారు, చివ్రి ఉండినటువంటివారు భాషమీద చాలా అధిగా సంఘండినటువంటివారు, అటువైపున ప్రభుత్వము సభ్యులు కొంతమంది ఈ భాష

4th December 1952] [Sri S. Vadivelu]

பணியாற்ற வசதியாகத்தான் மொழி பெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற தீர்மானத்தை சர்க்கார் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI S. SOMAYAJULU :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சபையில் அவரவர்களுடைய தாய் பாஷையில் பேசுகின்ற பேச்சுக்களை மொழி பெயர்ப்பதற்காக வேண்டி சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக அதற்கான கருவிகளையோ, ஆட்களையோ நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற கோரிக்கையைக் கொண்ட இந்தத் தீர்மானம் இப்பொழுது விவாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. இதை நான் எதிர்க்கும் முகத்தான் பேசுகிறேன். காரணம் என்ன வென்பதைப் பற்றி என் பக்கத்திலிருந்து பேசிய பல நண்பர்கள் வேறு அழகாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். தவிரவும் பல நாட்கள் வரையில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் வாசாமகோசரமாக, சண்டப் பிரசண்டம் புரிந்து வந்த எதிர்க்கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த சிலர்கள் திடீரென்று, ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஒரு எண்ணத்தைக் கற்பித்துக் கொண்டு, நடப்பை மறந்து ஏதோ ஆசாசத்தில் தாங்கள் சஞ்சரிப்பது போல கனகக் கண்டு கொண்டு, சபையிலுள்ள நடவடிக்கைகள் நடந்தால் நடக்கட்டும், தடைபட்டுப் போனால் போகட்டும், சபையிலுள்ளோர்கள் புரிந்து கொண்டால் புரிந்து கொள்ளட்டும், இல்லாவிடால் ஸ்தம்பித்து உட்கார்ந்திருக்கட்டும் என்று ஏதோதோ எண்ணிக்கொண்டு, ‘அத்யகூ! இ பில்லுனு வித்தரேகிது மாடலாடு துன்னுனு’ என்று ஒன்றும் புரியாத தெலுங்கிலே பேச ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். சபையிலுள்ள பல அங்கத்தினர்களின் நிலைமையை மிகவும் இக்கட்டானதாகச் செய்துவிட்டார்கள். என்னால் கூட சில சமயம் தெலுங்கில் பேசுவோர்களைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியாது. ஒரிரண்டு வாரத்தைக் வேண்டுமானால் அறிந்து கொள்வோம். வீட்டில் நான் பேசும் தெலுங்கிற்கும் இங்கே யுள்ளதற்கும் வித்தியாசம்திகம். இது எல்லோருக்கும் சகஜமே. எல்லோரும் எல்லா பாஷையிலும் பாண்டித்தியம் பெற்றிருக்க முடியாது. ஆகையால் இங்கே தெலுங்கில் பேசுவோர்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாதென்றால் சரி நன்றாகப் பேசியவர்கள், மிக அழகாக மற்றவர்களை விட ஆங்கிலத்தில் இது வரையிலும் பேசி வாதாடியவர்கள் இன்று சபையிலுள்ளோர்களிடையே அவர்களுக்குப் புரியாத பாஷையில் விதண்டாவாதமாகப் பேசுவதின் கருத்துதான் என்வென்பதை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அதோடு கூட இன்றையதினம் சர்க்கார்மொழி பெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதினால் அவர்களுடைய நோக்கம் என்ன என்பதையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இது சாதாரணமாக மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமித்தாலும் பேசும்பொழுது ஏற்படுகின்ற பாவம், பொருள், கருத்து இவைகளையெல்லாம் உடைக்காமல் சரியாக அவர்களால் மொழிபெயர்க்க முடியுமா? அவர்கள் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்றாக மொழிபெயர்த்து அதனால் ஏற்பட இருக்கின்ற பல தொல்லைகளுக்கு அது இல்லாமலிருப்பதே மேல் என்று தான் தோன்றுகிறது. இது மிகவும் சாதாரணமான பிரச்சனை. இதை ஆழ்ந்து, ஆத்திர புத்தியின்றி நாம் யோசித்துப் பார்த்தால் நன்கு தெரியும். இதை நாங்கள் என் எதிர்க்கிறோம் என்ற காரணத்தையும் புரிந்துகொள்வார்கள். என்னை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நான் ஒன்றை நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லமுடியும். நாம் இங்கே இருப்பது ஒருவரை ஒருவர் புரிந்துகொண்டு, ஒரு பகுதியிலுள்ள மக்களின் சுகதுக்கங்களை, மற்ற பகுதியிலுள்ள மக்களின் சுகதுக்கங்களை அந்தந்தப் பகுதியிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கும் பிரதிநிதிகளின் வாயிலாக அறிந்துகொண்டு யார் யாருக்கு என்னென்ன காரியங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்வதற்காகத்தான் இருக்கிறோம். ஒருவர் மற்றொருவருக்குத் தெரியாத பாஷையில் பேசிக்கொண்டிருப்பதால் நாம் நம்முடைய காரியத்தைச் சாதித்துக் கொள்ளமுடியாது. மொழி என்றால் என்னவென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஒருவர் மற்றொருவருக்குப் புரியும்படியாகப் பேசுவதற்கு உபயோகமாக இருக்கும் ஒன்றையே மொழி யென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒருவர் சொல்வதை மற்றவர் புரிந்து கொள்ளும் பொழுது சந்தோஷம் உண்டாகிறது. அவரது சுகதுக்கங்களை உணர்ந்து கொள்ளமுடிகிறது. அவருக்கு உதவி செய்யவும், அனுதாபப்படவும் முடிகிறது. எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த வகையில் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கும்

[Sri S. Somayajulu]

[4th December 1952]

நான், சுத்தத் தமிழிலிலேயே தான் பேசுவேன் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, 'அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இங்கே நாம் முன் விளம்பும் பலவை,' என்று கடினத்தமிழில் பேச ஆரம்பித்தால் எவ்வளவு பேரால் அதைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும், என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். மக்களின் நன்மையைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு, நாம் இங்கே வந்திருப்பதன் காரணத்தைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு வீணாகசபையின் பொருத்தமெல்லாம் மொழிப் பிரச்சனையில் செல்வழிக்காமல் மக்களின் நல்வாழ்வுக்கு, நாட்டின் நல் வாழ்வுக்கு அடி கோலும் வகையில் செல்விடவேண்டியது பொறுப்புணர்ச்சியுடைய ஒவ்வொரு சபை அங்கத்தினரின் கடமையாகும். கிராமந்திரங்களில் சாதாரணமாக தொடர்பார்ச்சுருங்கி என்றதொரு செடி உண்டு. அதைத் தொட்டால் உடனே அச்செடியின் இலைகள் எல்லாம் சுருங்கிக் கொண்டு விடும். அதேபோலவே இன்றையதினம் ரஷ்யாவைப் பற்றிப் பேசினால் உடனேயே நமது தோழர்கள் ஆ, ஹ, என்று கூச்சல் போட ஆரம்பிப்பதின் காரணம் தான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ரஷ்யாவின் சினேகிதர்கள், அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறவர்கள் இவர்கள் தானா? நாங்கள் எல்லாம் ரஷ்யாவின் விரோதிகளா? சீனாவின் விரோதிகளா? எந்த ஒரு தேசம் தன்னுடைய முயற்சியால் முன்னேற்றம் அடைகிறதோ அந்த தேசத்தின் முயற்சியை கவனித்துள்ள மற்ற நாடுகள் எல்லாம் பாராட்டத்தான் செய்யும். அதில் தவறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஆனால் அதற்காக முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்த நாட்டிடமுள்ள சில குற்றங்குறைகளைச் கூட எடுத்துக் காண்பிக்கக் கூடாது என்று மூடக்கதியோடு கூக்குரல்போடும் இவர்களது கொள்கையின் விஷயம் தான் எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. இப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியாது சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காகத்தான் மொழி பெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை வைத்துவிட்டால் மாதிரம் அவர்கள் புரிந்துகொண்டு விடப்போகிறார்களா? சாதாரணமாக எப்படிச் சொன்னாலும் புரியாதவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். விஷயத்தை புரியும்படி எடுத்துச் சொல்லி அவர்களுக்குப் புரிந்து விட்டாலும் கூட புரியாதவர்களைப் போலவும் பலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதே போல் விஷயத்தை நாம் அழகாக விளக்காவிட்டாலும் கூட அதைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடியவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினாலே மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை வைத்துவிட்டால் எல்லோரும் எல்லா விஷயத்தையும் புரிந்து கொண்டு காரியங்களை நிறைவேற்ற முடியுமென்பதை யாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியாது.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இன்றையதினம் நம் ராஜ்யம் இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் பொருளாதார வகையில் இது சாத்தியமா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். இதை உண்டியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் குறைந்தது இருபது லக்ஷம் ரூபாய், முப்பது லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்களுக்குமேல் பணம் தேவையாக இருக்கும். இன்றையதினம் மழை பெய்யவில்லையென்றால், ஜனையோ மழை பெய்யவில்லையே என்று கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்கள் பலர். மழை பெய்தால், ஜனையோ மழை பெய்து ஊரையே நாசம் செய்து விட்டதே என்று சிலர் கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்கள். அதிகாரிகளின் சம்பளத்தைக் குறைத்து சர்க்கார் செலவை சிக்கனம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்பவர்கள், அதிகாரிகள் சம்பளத்தைக் குறைக்கும்பொழுது, இது அநியாயம். அவர்களால் தான் அரசாங்க வேலை யாவும் நடக்கிறது. அவர்கள் சம்பளத்தைக் குறைப்பது கொஞ்சம் கூட சரியில்லையென்று கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்கள். அது மாதிரமா? இதற்குத் தேவையாகும் இயந்திரங்களை எல்லாம் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்றால் எந்த தேசத்தில் முதலில் கிடைக்கும்? எந்த தேசத்தில் வாங்குவது? அமெரிக்காவிடம் வாங்கினால் நமது ரஷ்யத் தோழர்கள் என் ரஷ்யாவிடம் வாங்கக் கூடாது; அமெரிக்கக் சரண்டலை அனுமதியோம்; அமெரிக்கக் கையாட்கள் நீங்கள் என்று குற்றம் சாட்டத்தயாராய் இருப்பார்கள். அதோடு வாங்கிவிட்டால் மட்டும் போதுமா? அதைச் சிறிது காலம் நல்ல வெளி நாட்டு நிபுணர்களைக்கொண்டே நம் நாட்டவர்களுக்குக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கச் சொல்லவேண்டும். ஆக தொட்டதெற்கெல்லாம் குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்டு கேள்வியும் கேட்கப்படும், இந்தக் காலத்தில் இந்த மாதிரியாகப் பொதுப்பணத்தை விரயம் செய்வது சரியாகுமா, நியாயமாகுமா என்பதைச் சிந்திக்கவேண்டும். இங்கேயுள்ள நாம் எல்லோரும் ஜனங்கள் பிரதி

4th December 1952]

[Sri S. Somayajulu]

நிதிகள். ஜனங்களின் பாஷையில் ஜனங்களின் மத்தியில் பேசி வோட்டுப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டே இங்கே வந்திருக்கிறோம். இங்கே நடக்கும் விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் அப்படி அப்படியே மலையாளப் பத்திரிகை, தமிழ் பத்திரிகை, தெலுங்குப் பத்திரிகை, கன்னடப் பத்திரிகை போன்றவைகளில் பிரசுரிக்கப் படுகிறது. அதோடு இங்கே வந்திருக்கும் பிரதிநிதிகள் பெரும்பாலோருக்கு நன்றாக ஆங்கிலம் பேசத்தெரியும். புரிந்து கொள்ளத்தெரியும். புரியாத ஒரு சிலருக்கும் அவ்வப்போது பக்கத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே யிருக்கிறார்கள். இதையெல்லாம் விட்டுவிட்டு இன்றையதினமே மொழி பெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வருவது சரியல்ல. நேற்றைய தினம் வரையில் மிகவும் காரசாரமாக கோபாவேசமாக 'The Fundamental Rights of every citizen' என்றெல்லாம் ஆங்கிலத் தில் பேசிவந்த நபர் ராமமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் இன்றையதினம் கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, என்று வேண்டுமென்றே பேச ஆரம்பிப்பது சரியாகாது. சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களாகிய நாம், சட்டசபைக்காரியங்களை மிகவும் சுகமானமுறையில் செளஜன்யமான முறையில், எல்லோருக்கும் புரியக்கூடிய பாஷையில் பேசி காலதாமதம் செய்யாமல் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். ஒருவர் கருத்தை ஒருவர் புரிந்து கொள்வதற்குச் சாதகமாக இருப்பதுதான் பாஷை. அது எந்த பாஷையாக இருந்தாலும் சரி நாம் பேசும்பொழுது நாம் சொல்வதை பிறர் புரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு பேச வேண்டும். சிறு குழந்தை பேசக்கூடிய கொச்சை மழலை மொழியைக்கேட்டு தந்தை போரணந்தம் அடைகிறான். அதைக்காட்டிலும் பேசத்தெரியாத குழந்தையொன்று கையையும் காலையும் ஆட்டுவதிலிருந்து, என் கண்ணு இப்படிப் பேசுகிறது என்று தாய் பொருள்கொண்டு பிறருக்கும் விளக்கிச் சொல்லி எல்லையில்லா மகிழ்வை அடைகிறான். இவர்களிடையே பாஷை உணர்ச்சி பெரிதில்லை. ஒருவர் கருத்தை ஒருவர் புரிந்துகொள்வதினால் உண்டாகும் ஆனந்தம்தான் பெரிது. அதைப்போலவேதான் சட்டசபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் பிற பாஷையினருக்குப் புரியக்கூடிய வகையில் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த பாஷையில் பேசுவதினால் மற்றவர்களை அவர்களே நன்றாக புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியும். அதைவிட்டு தாய் பாஷையில்தான் பேசவேண்டும் என்று முரண் பண்ணினால், சண்டிதனம் பண்ணினால் அதுதான் பததைக் காட்டிலும் ஆத்திரம்தான் அதிகமாக ஏற்படுகிறது. அதோடு கூட இந்தமாதிரியான பிரச்சினையை வெகு சுலபத்தில் தீர்த்துக் கொண்டு விடமுடியும்.

“குறிப்பாக இன்றையதினம் மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணம் அமைத்து விட்டால் ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தையும், தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்தி விட்டால் ஆந்திரர்களால் தமிழர்களுக்கு இம்மாதிரியான தொந்தரவு ஏற்படப்போவதில்லை. அவர்கள் தொண்டை கிழிய தெலுங்கிலேயே தங்கள் சட்டமன்றத்தில் நாளெல்லாம் பேசிக்கொள்ளலாம். அதைப்போலவே பாலும் தேனும் கலந்தாற்போன்ற இனிமைத் தமிழிலே தமிழர்களும் தங்கள் அலுவல்களை சட்டமன்றத்தில் வாதாடி தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால் அதற்கு குறுக்கே நிற்ப்பது எது? அந்தத் துறையில் அதன் குறுக்கேயுள்ள பூசல்களை நீக்கிக்கொண்டு சமாதானமான முறையில் செல்ல முயற்சி செய்யாமல் மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை சர்க்கார் நியமிக்கவேண்டும். எவ்வளவு லக்ஷம் செலவானாலும் பரவாயில்லை என்று கூறினால் ஒடிப்போகிறவர்களுக்கு இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் பொருளாதார நிலைமையை எப்படிப்போனால் என்ன என்று அசிரத்தையாலா அப்படிச்சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஆகவே உடனடியாக சென்னை நகர் மனதா, நிமதா என்று சண்டை போட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கலாகாது. ஆந்திரர்கள் ஒற்றுமையாக ஆந்திர மாகாணம் அமைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்துகொண்டு போகவேண்டுமென்று தவிர வினா அந்தத்துறையில் காலதாமதம் செய்து கொண்டு இம்மாதிரியாக விண் விவாதம் செய்வதைத் தவிர்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் பூர்ணமாக எதிர்ப்பதோடு எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினரை உடனடியாக வாபஸ் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

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6-30
p.m. * RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been asked by some of my friends to speak in Tamil. But following by hon. Friend, Mr. Somayajulu who has spoken so well, I am sure if I speak in Tamil it will fall flat on the ears of Members. If the previous speaker had not spoken, my Tamil will be good. But in order to demonstrate that I can speak in Tamil, I shall say a word or two in Tamil.

“ கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்று இந்த சட்டசபையில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அவரவர்கள் தாய் பாஷையில் பேசுவண்டுமென்றும், பேசுவதை அச்சிடவேண்டுமென்றும், அதற்காக வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்வவேண்டுமென்றும் இப்பொழுது குறிப்பிட்டு இந்தப் பிரேரணையைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற விஷயத்தில் எனக்கும் மற்றெல்லோருக்கும் அனுதாபம் இருக்கிறது.

“ ஆனால், இப்பொழுது நான் பேசுவதை கவனிக்காமல் இருக்கிறதை உத்தேசித்து, தங்களுடைய அனுமதியின்பேரில் மறுபடியும் நான் ஆங்கிலத்தல் பேசப்போகிறேன்.

“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I find that my speech in Tamil has not been followed by hon. Members, I shall revert to English. I have decided to speak in English because what I say here is not only for the information of hon. Members but also for the information of the general public. While we sympathize most with the request that speeches made in the various languages should be translated then and there, I am afraid it may not be practicable. We know of course that in world assemblies, they have got various instruments and mechanical devices by which as and when a person speaks, his speech can be translated immediately. They have got such instruments and though they may look ugly in a vast assembly, yet in the councils of the world, they are necessary. But whether they are necessary or not here is the question. It may be necessary immediately for persons who are living in neighbouring linguistic areas in order to understand other languages. But most Members can understand all languages. I can certainly follow Telugu if it is not chaste Telugu. Similarly, if I speak in colloquial Tamil, all Members can understand. The same is the case with Malayalam and Kanarese. We have got adult suffrage now and under that 375 Members have been elected to this Assembly. I have seen the days when there were only about 120 Members or so. Now we have 375 Members. We cannot do anything else than what we are now doing. Even if we install necessary equipments as in other countries, it will be only a temporary solution to the problem. We may spend five lakhs or ten lakhs of rupees over this but it cannot find a permanent solution. The only question, therefore, for us to consider now is whether this State can be divided into linguistic areas. I am one of those who feel that even from the administrative point of view it will be much better if the State is divided. The question of linguistic States is not one on which any doubt exists. So, there is no necessity for me to take the time of the House to argue in favour of formation of linguistic States. What is the present position now? From

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the way in which the agitation for an Andhra State is going on I find that there is a conspiracy—either known or otherwise—among the leaders of public opinion in Andhra Desa not to get an Andhra State. They agitate no doubt but they are most anxious not to have a State for themselves. That is why they have raised again the question of inclusion of City of Madras.”

SRI C. V. K RAO:—“ Is the word ‘ conspiracy ’ parliamentary, Sir? I would like the hon. Member to withdraw that word.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ There is nothing unparliamentary in it.”

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD.—“ My friend, Mr. Rao, has not sufficiently been in the Assembly to know whether the word ‘ conspiracy ’ is parliamentary or unparliamentary. I am grateful to the Speaker for having ruled it parliamentary. After all, the word ‘ conspiracy ’ in this context means ‘ thinking together in this matter ’. (Laughter.) Sir, it is agreed on all hands that the Andhra State must be formed, a Tamil State must come into existence, Karnataka must be merged with Mysore and Malayalam must be linked up with Cochin-Travancore. I would personally entreat those of my friends who are particularly connected with the agitation for Andhra State not to delay the formation of a State. Perhaps the Non-Communist Members of the House have a fear, nay a wrong impression that once the Andhra State comes into existence, the Communists will come to power. I want them to get rid of that wrong view. They are under a misapprehension—I mean Mr. Viswanatham, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi and others. They fear that the Communists will take hold of the Government once the State is formed. Who are the Communists? They are our own brethren. (Communist Members: ‘ Hear, hear. ’) I want to remind those who have this fear what the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, said last March, namely, that we should not mind if non-Congressmen formed the Government. Let them be Communists. Let them also run the Government. I would now like to ask how the Congress has come to form the Government here. Just because our revered old gentleman, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari came in, it was possible for the Congress party to form the Government. His forming the Government induced many Independent Members to see that he was able to run the Government. So long as Mr. Rajagopalachari continues to be a leader, this Government will continue. But how long can he be there? Not for twenty years. I am hoping that he will be the Chief Minister for four years at the most. Afterwards elections will come. I would like to warn my non-Communist friends not to delay the formation of the Andhra State. If the delay, they will lose in the elections all in favour of the Communists. Therefore non-Communist Members of the Andhra Desa should not make a mistake.”

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"On a point of order, Sir. నారా సభ్యులు ప్రసంగిస్తున్నదానికి ఈ తీర్మానానికి సంబంధం ఏమీ చెబుతారా ?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member was only giving the reasons why this problem has arisen. If the Andhra State had been formed, he said, these difficulties would not have cropped up.

"The hon. Member has one more minute."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"My time has been taken away by all these interruptions. I may be given two more minutes, Sir.

"If one hon. Member speaks in Tamil many others do not understand him. I have only been suggesting a remedy, a permanent remedy. What has been suggested in the Resolution is only a temporary remedy and if we give effect to this, it will only mean waste of money. Instead of this temporary remedy, let us have a permanent remedy. It will not only be in the interest of the House but of the country as a whole. I will only entreat my hon. Andhra Friends and others and especially, Mr. Viswanatham and Mr. Prakasam not to delay the decision regarding Madras. Let them not waste time over the question of Madras City. They are not going to get it. I am sure about it. They also know it. They know it more than myself. Madras will never go to the Andhras. It will not also be formed into a separate State. They are sure of it. That is why they ask for it to delay successfully the formation of a separate State for Andhras and to delude the electors in that area stating that though they were clamouring for it they were not getting it and therefore they ought not to be blamed for it. I know what is going to happen if the same attitude is adopted by them. I am sure my non-Communist Andhra Friends, those in politics in Andhra Desa, they will entirely lose all the elections in favour of the Communists when the elections come after four years. Therefore I would entreat the leaders of public opinion, Members of this House from Andhra Desa, to come to a decision on this issue quickly and form a separate Andhra State with their Capital at Vijayavada, Rajahmundry, Visakhapatnam or Guntakal or in some other place they like."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I am not speaking now on the Resolution. The hon. Member Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar mentioned my name also and said that I was one of those who conspired not to get the Andhra State because we were afraid that if a separate State were formed the Communists would come into power. May I respectfully submit, Sir, that it is a most baseless suggestion. I never expected such a thing to come from so responsible and an experienced parliamentarian as Sri Muthiah Chettiyar."

4th December 1952]

* **SRI D. LAKSHMIAH** :—“అధ్యక్షా! ఈ శాసన సభలో నేడు మాతృభాష తప్ప ఇతర భాషలు తెలియని ఆనేక మంది సభ్యులు ఉన్నారు. రకరకముల భాషలు మాట్లాడే ఈ సభ్యులు. ప్రసంగించే విషయాలు ఇతర సభ్యులకు బోధపడటం లేదు. ఒకరి భావాలు మరొకరికి అర్థం కావడం లేదు. ముఖ్యంగా ఇంగ్లీషు రాని సభ్యులకు చాలా ఇబ్బంది కలుగుతోంది. మాబోటివారం తెలుగులోనే ప్రశ్నలు వేస్తాం. అయితే మంత్రులు, తెలుగు తెలియనివారు వోటిస్ అంటున్నారు. తెలుగు తెలిసినవారుకూడా ఇంగ్లీషులోనే సమాధానాలు ఇస్తున్నారు. ఈ రెండు సందర్భాలలోనుకూడా మా ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానాలేమో మాకు బోధపడటం లేదు. ఉదాహరణకు నా విషయం తీసుకొండి. దాదాపు 150 వేల మంది ప్రజలకు నేను ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహించవలసివుంది. వారి యిబ్బందులను ఈ శాసన సభలో తెలుపవలసివుంది. వాటి నివారణకు మంత్రులను హెచ్చరింప వలసివుంది. కాని జరుగుతున్న దేమిటి. నేను వెళ్ళే విషయాలు మంత్రులకు అర్థమవుతున్నాయో అని అడుగుతున్నాను. తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న లడిగితే మంత్రులు కలవరపడుతున్నారు. సమాధానమివ్వ నిరాకరిస్తున్నారు. ఇచ్చిన సమాధానాలైనా ఏ ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలోనో వుంటున్నాయి. మాకు అనేమీ తెలియడంలేదు. ఇంగ్లీషులో చెప్పబడినవాటిని ప్రాంతీయ భాషలోనికి తర్జుమా చేయవలసిందిగా గత ఆరు మాసాలనుంచి ఎన్నో సార్లు ప్రభుత్వంవారిని అడుగుతున్నాము. అయితే మా అభ్యర్థనలు అలక్ష్యం చేయబడుతున్నాయి. ఈ విషయమై ఆలోచిస్తాం అని చెబుతున్నారు. తర్జుమాకు ఏర్పాట్లు చేసినట్లుంటే హెచ్చు ఖర్చవుతుందని సాకులు చూపుతున్నారు. అయితే ఈ ఖర్చు ఎంతవుతుంది? బహు స్వల్పం. ప్రజల సౌకర్యార్థం ప్రజాభీష్టాన్ని నెరవేర్చే నిమిత్తం ప్రజా ప్రతినిధుల సౌకర్యం కోసం జరుపవలసిన ఈ ఖర్చు అధికమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వం ఎన్నో విధాల దుబారా ఖర్చు చేస్తోంది. శతాబ్దాల తరబడి రైతులను పీల్చి పిప్పి చేసిన జమీందార్లకు తొంబై లక్షల రూపాయలవరకు నష్ట పరిహారమనే నెపంతో డబ్బు కట్టబెడుతోంది. ఏడు కోట్ల రూపాయలపై చిలుకు పోలీసు డిపార్టుమెంట్‌కొంతై వెచ్చిస్తోంది. నిరంకుశంగా దండనీతే ప్రధానంగా ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు కొనసాగించే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం కొద్ది మంది ఉద్యోగులను నియమించి శాసన సభా కార్యకలాపాలు ప్రాంతీయ భాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా చేయించవలసినట్లే ఖర్చవుతుందని అభ్యంతరం చెబుతోంది. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఏమని వర్ణించవలసివుందో చెప్పండి. ప్రజల భాషలలో శాసన సభా కార్యకలాపాలు సాగించ నిరాకరించే ప్రభుత్వం ఎన్నడూ ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వం అనిపించుకోదు. వైగా దీనిని జమీందారుల ప్రభుత్వమనీ, భూస్వాముల ప్రభుత్వమనీ, పెట్టుబడిదారుల ప్రభుత్వమనీ చెప్పవలసివుంది. నిరంకుశ విధానమే ఈ ప్రభుత్వ ఆశయంగా కనిపిస్తోంది.

“నాముందు ఉన్న ఎజెండా విషయం తీసుకోండి. ఇందులో ఏం త్రాయబడిందో నిజంగా నాకు తెలియదు. తీర్మానమేమో, సురణలేమో బోధపడవు. ఎజెండా ఇంగ్లీషులోవుంది. దీనిని తెలుసుకోవాలంటే ఇంగ్లీషు వచ్చినవారిని ప్రాదేయపడాలి. నన్నిక్కడకు పంపిన ప్రజలకు ఈ శాసన సభలో ఏం జరుగుతోందో తెలుపలేని దుర్గతి వుట్టింది. ఈ పరిస్థితులనుంచి తప్పకోవడం ఎట్లా. ప్రజాస్వామిక సూత్రాలపై విశ్వాసంగల ప్రతియొక్కరూ ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరచవలసివుంది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇప్పుడైనా ఈ విషయాన్ని గుర్తించి తీర్మానాన్ని అమోదించవలసిందని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

[4th December 1952]

* SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் தீர்மானமானது மறுக்கக்கூடாத தீர்மானமாக இருக்கிறது. நம் நாடு சுதந்திரமடைந்துவிட்டது. ஆனால், தாய் பாஷையில் பேசுவதற்கும் காரியங்களை நடத்துவதற்கும் சுதந்திரம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே சட்ட சபை நடவடிக்கைகளை நடத்துவதென்றால் அது அடிமைத்தனமான காரியமாகுமென்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன்.

“ எப்படி மழை பெய்தால் மக்கள் சந்தோஷமும் குதூகலமும் அடைகிறார்களோ அதேமாதிரி அவரவர்கள் தாய் மொழியில் பேசும்போது பேசுபவர்களுக்கும் கேட்பவர்களுக்கும் சந்தோஷமும் திருப்தியும் உண்டாகிறது.

“ இந்த தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்ப்பதென்றால், அதற்கு என்னுடைய மனச் சாட்சி இடங்கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் முழுமனத்தோடு ஆமோதிக்கின்றேன்.

“ எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் கண்வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்ற காரணத்திற்காக, எனக்கு கண்வேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லமாட்டேன். மக்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் சோறு வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், யார் அதைச் சொன்னாலும் நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வேன். எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக சோறு வேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லமாட்டேன்.

“ காங்கிரஸ் காரர்களாகிய நாங்கள் கொண்டுவரவேண்டிய தீர்மானத்தை அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். அது சந்தோஷத்துடன் வரவேற்கப்பட வேண்டிய விஷயம். அதை எதிர்க்கக்கூடாது. ஆகையால், இந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய பலர் தாய் மொழியில் பேசுவதை வரவேற்கின்றார்கள். இவர்களெல்லவாரும் அதற்கு வோட்டு செய்யப்போகிறார்கள். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வோட்டுக்கு விடாமல் எல்லோரும் ஏகமனதாக நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

6-50
P.m.

* SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ அஃய்ய, நீசு. ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తున్నాను. నేడు డిసెంబరు 4 వ రోజున అక్కడకు ఎన్నికలలో పాల్గొనే హక్కుంది. వెనుకటివారి వికృతి ముంది విద్యావంతులకు, ధనవంతులకు ఓటింగ్ హక్కు ఉండే రోజులు కావని. ప్రజలు తమ యిష్టమున్న వానిని ఎన్నుకొనే హక్కు కలిగి ఉన్నారీనాడు. గత ఎన్నికలలో వయోజన ఓటింగ్ పద్ధతిపైనే ఎన్నికలు జరుపబడ్డాయి. ప్రజలు తమకు యిష్టమైన వారిని ఎన్నుకొన్నారు. ప్రజా సామాన్యంతో కలిసి మిలిసి అండదండగా పనిచేసే అనేక మంది సభ్యులు ఈనాడు ఈ సభకు ఎన్నికైనారు. అయితే ఆ సభ్యులకు ఇంగ్లీషు భాషా పరిజ్ఞానం విశేషంగా ఉండకపోవచ్చు. ఆ కారణంచేత వారు ఈ సభా కార్యకలాపాలగురించి తెలుసుకో సక్రమలేదని, అందుకు అవసరమైన విన్నపాలు చేయ సవసరంలేదని వాదించడం ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాలకు అనుగుణమా అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ఇంతకు ముందు మాట్లాడిన కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులు సోమయాజులు, కృష్ణమూర్తి రావు, నాగభూషణంగారులు తప్పు మాటలు చేయించడం ఇప్పడంత అవసరం కాదనే దిశగా ప్రసంగించారు. తప్పుమాట చేసినట్లయితే సాచ్చు డబ్బు ఖర్చవుతుందని ఎంతో కాలయాపనవుతుందని వారు చిత్రించ ప్రయత్నించారు. అందులో శ్రీ సోమయాజులుగారు అసర్గళంగా సమీక్షించి ఉపన్యసిస్తూ కమ్యూనిస్టులు క్రొత్తగా తెలుగులో మాట్లాడడం వింతగావున్నదని చెప్పారు. ఏవేదో రాజకీయ కారణాలను ఈ తీర్మానానికి ముడిపెట్టి వారు తాపత్రయ పడ్డారు. ప్రతిపక్షం వారు కోరిన దానిని తీరస్కరించడమనే ఉద్దేశంతో వారు ఈ విధంగా ప్రయత్నం చేశారని అనుకుంటున్నాను. వాస్తవానికి ఈ తీర్మానానికి ఈ రాజకీయ కారణాలు లేవు. ముఖ్యంగా ఈనాడు ఈ శాసన సభలో ఉన్న ఇంగ్లీషు రాని సభ్యుల ఉపయోగార్థమే ఇది ఉద్దేశించబడింది. ప్రజల భావాలలో ప్రభుత్వాన్ని

* SRI T. SHANMUGHAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இதைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லும்போது நான் எப்படிச் சொல்லு கிறேனோ அப்படித்தான் வேலாட் செய்வேன். சொல்வது ஒன்று செய்வது ஒன்று என்ற முறைப்படி செய்வவன் நான் அல்ல. அப்படிச் செய்யவும் எனக்குத் தெரியாது. எதிர் கட்சியிலுள்ள ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் இதை ஆதரித்துப் பேசியிட்டு வேலாட் போரும்போது இதற்கு எதிராக வேலாட் போடு வேன் என்று சொன்னதைப் போன்ற ஆள் இல்லை நான்.”

[Sri T. Shanmugham] [4th December 1952]

“ நமது நண்பர் கனம் சகஜாந்தம் அவர்கள் இந்த தீர்மானத்தைப் பற்றி மிகவும் அழகாக சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களாக இருந்தாலும் கூட அவர்கள் கட்டாயமாக இந்த தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டும் என்று அவர் அழகாக சொல்லிவிட்டார். அத்துடன் எல்லோரும் இதை ஏக மனதாக ஆதரித்து வோட் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் சொன்னார். நான் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் அவருடைய வார்த்தையை பாராட்டுகிறேன். இந்த தீர்மானத்திற்கு இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்பு எதற்கு என்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஆந்திர மெம்பர் தெலுங்கில் பேசும்போது தமிழ் மந்திரி ‘நோட்டீஸ்’ கேட்கிறார். அதற்கு அர்த்தம் என்ன? அந்த பாஷை தெரியாது அதற்கு மொழிபெயர்ப்பு வேண்டும் என்றுதான் அர்த்தம். இது தெரியவில்லையா? அதைப் போலவே தமிழ் மெம்பர் தமிழில் கேள்வி கேட்டால் ஆந்திர மந்திரி ‘நோட்டீஸ்’ கேட்கிறார், இதிலிருந்து மொழி பெயர்ப்பு வேண்டும் என்று அர்த்தமில்லையா? சாதாரணமாக சிறிய கோர்ட்டுகளில் கூட Interpreters இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட பெரிய சப்ட்சபையில் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று Interpreters இருக்கக்கூடாது? இதனால் பிரமாதமாக எத்தனை லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவாகி விடும் என்பது புரியவில்லை. இதை எதற்காக எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்பது ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. தமிழில் பேசும்போது ஆந்திர மந்திரிக்குத் தெரியாது. அவர் நோட்டீஸ் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆகவே இங்கு கூடி இருக்கும் காலம் வியர்த்தமாகி விடுகிறது. ஆகவே இது ஒரு சாதாரண மான தீர்மானம். இதை ஒருவரும் எதிர்க்க வேண்டாம், எல்லோரும் ஏக மனதாக மனப்பூர்வமாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். Interpreters வைத்து தெலுங்கில் பேசினால் இங்கிலீஷில் மொழிபெயர்ப்புச் சொல்ல வேண்டும். அதுதான் மிகவும் நல்லது. இதில் எந்த வித எதிர்ப்பும் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ கடைசியாக நமது ராஜா ஸர் முத்தையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள் சொல்லும்போது இதற்கெல்லாம் பரிகாரம் என்னவென்று வெகுஅழகாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லிவிட்டார். அந்த பரிகாரத்தை நானும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மனது வைத்து முன் வந்தால் ஆந்திர நாட்டை ஆந்திரர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து விடலாம். பிறகு தொல்லை இல்லை. ஆந்திர நாட்டை விட்டால் தமிழ் நாட்டை தமிழர்கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டு எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளையும் தமிழிலேயே நடத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். இது ஒரு நல்ல காரியம். இப்பொழுது சின்ன ஜில்லா போர்டுகளிலும், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளிலும் அநேகமாக நடவடிக்கைகள் மாகாண மொழியில் தான் நடக்கிறது. அங்கே அப்படி நடக்கும்போது இவ்வளவு பெரிய சப்ட்சபையில் ஏன் மாகாண மொழியில் நடத்தக்கூடாது? ஆகவே இந்த முறையை சீக்கிரமாக கையாள வேண்டும் என்று ராஜாஜி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த தீர்மானத்தை முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இதையே எல்லோரும் ஆதரித்து வோட்டுப் போட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The debate on this Resolution will be continued on Monday. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 p.m. on Friday, 5th December 1952. ”

The House then adjourned.